Cambria Freeman.

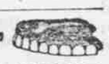
H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. | HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. | Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 3. | EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869. | NUMBER 37.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,



Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6in.*

LLOYD & CO., Bankers, EBENSBURG, PA Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA. Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

FRANK W. HAY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer, and dealer in TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly on hand.

A. SHOEMAKER,..... GEO. W. OATMAN.

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Offices on High street, immediately east of Huntley's hardware store. [ap.8,'69.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa. Office opposite the Court House. Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

A. ROPELIN, - - - - - T. W. DICK, Johnstown. Ebensburg.

ROPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

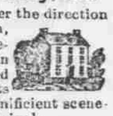
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. j13.

MT. GALLITZIN SEMINARY
FOR SMALL BOYS!
Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa.



THIS INSTITUTION, under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is situated in one of the most delightful and healthy locations in the State. The place is famed throughout the country for its bracing air, pure water and magnificient scenery, in which it stands without a rival.

Boys received between the ages of four and twelve years. The discipline and mode of instruction is adapted to the age of the pupil.—NO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

TERMS PER SESSION:
Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, &c., $225.
NO EXTRAS.

Each child will be required to be provided with four suits of clothing, (the uniform will be gray trimmed with black, zouave pants,) suitable to the different seasons. He must also have six changes of underclothing, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of boots or shoes, a cloak or overcoat, six towels, six table napkins, a table knife and fork, silver spoon and goblet, dressing box furnished with combs, etc., valise and postage stamps.

Bulletins informing parents or guardians of the health, proficiency, etc., of their children sent every three months.

The Scholastic Year commences on the second Monday of September and closes about the middle of July.

Reference can be made to Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec or any of the clergy of the diocese.

For further particulars apply to or address
MOTHER SUPERIOR,
Aug. 5, 1869.-tf. Ebensburg, Pa.

M. L. OATMAN,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
CONSISTING OF
Double Extra Family Flour,
GRAIN, FEED,
BACON, SALT, FISH,
FRESH VEGETABLES,
ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.
Also, a large stock of the
Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,
STORE ON HIGH STREET,
Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,
Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!
NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish *COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES*, of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞ The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.*

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING EXCHANGE,
AT NEW YORK RATES, ON

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.
Altoona, Pa., Jan. 31, 1867.

Original Poetry.

ALL GONE! ALL GONE!

BY ANTONIO.

Oh! 'tis sweet, tis full of grandness,
Here along this rippling stream,
Where the green boughs stoop to kiss
The silvery water's gleam.
Thy bowery shores, Oh! Conemaugh,
Enchanting splendor lend—
The cascades murmuring down the rocks,
Their heavenly music blend.

Oh! fairer thou to my sad heart,
Where cloud-veiled sorrow lies,
Than crowns and honor—wretched fame—
Low, born beneath the skies.
But yet there is one thing that strikes
My heart with inward pain:
We lingered here—we parted here—
We ne'er shall meet again!

Oh! I have loved!—sweet Heaven tell
If my love was not pure?
It was; the trembling stars at evening said
Love could not be truer.

Why, then, these pangs? why all this grief?
Ah! heart, thou knowest well
That she to whom I pledged my love,
(Can words my anguish tell?)
Unheeding what her heart had said,
And choosing to forget,
Has doomed my heart to live—in death—
Borne down by vain regret.

Oh! Stella, listen to my words,
And as thou gazest forth at night,
While far o'er grot and plain
The moon sends forth her feeble light,
And midnight's melancholy pomp
O'erhangs the dreamy dell,
Think, oh! think of the hours we spent
Ere we spoke that word—Farewell!

And when again the Spring shall come,
And the buds shall reappear,
And the gentle flowers grow bright again,
And the crystal brooks run clear;
When the joyful notes of the robin float
On the zephyrs once again, [words—
Think, think of the heart that speaks these
Think, Stella, of me then.

My soul, fair Star, shall wander back
To those far distant days,
And linger by those wonted haunts,
And listen to thy lays.
Thus to thy heart, though lost to me,
My yearning spirit clings;
Thus should love be—fond, longing, deep,
Upborne on angel's wings.

Stella, oh! couldst thou realize
The thoughts of shattered bliss,
And wouldst thou think once more of me,
Oh! Stella, even this
Would wake again long-slumbering peace
Within my weary breast;
But this is vain—and well I know
My mind's by erring thoughts impressed.

To-night my reverie begins, nor ends;
Deep night unveils her face;
Those words, the last, fore'er shall leave
A last, long, saddening trace.
And hence forever o'er my life
Dim, sad'ning shades are cast;
Joy, Peace and Hope—all gone! all gone!
And darkness comes at last.

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

THE DOCTOR'S DRIVE.

A TALE OF PROVIDENCE.

Some thirty years ago, there lived on the seaboard of one of the eastern counties of England a surgeon in extensive practice, to whom, borrowing some letters from my own, I shall give the name of Mr. Gray. Of the old school, and living before the introduction of the present plan, by which one sum is set down for medicines and attendance, it was his wont to render his accounts with the particulars all set down to their proper dates, so that the patient might see, if he cared to make the reckoning, how much was due to the physic taken by himself, annd how much to the journeys taken by the doctor. Nor would many of the patients be disposed to carp at the word so frequently appearing in their documents. They knew that Mr. Gray's daily average of miles traveled was not much under forty; and that a drive of some six miles to the waterside, followed by a row across a ferry, and that succeded in its turn by a walk of a mile or more on the other side, could scarcely be termed a pleasure trip in all weathers and at all hours. This was no unusual affair, and it was on one of these occasions that the event occurred on which I rest my right of coupling together the two titles that stand at the head of this narrative.

Late one evening came a summons to the sick bed, and immediately the surgeon ordered his horse to be saddled for the journey. However, in a few moments the groom appeared with the news, "You can't ride to-night, sir: the horse is lame." So it turned out to be. No injury could be detected in any part, neither could anything be heard of as having happened to the animal in the course of the day (he was well and sound in the morning): but the fact was clear; riding was out of the question, and the horse "dead lame."

This ascertained, an order was given for another horse to be harnessed in the gig, and for the groom to bear his master company. Now the gig was at the wheelwright's patiently waiting for repairs at the hands of a man whose performances did not always keep pace with his promises. The springs had failed and allowed the body to settle down some five or six inches below its proper level, rendering the whole thing far from sightly in appearance, and by no means increasing the comfort and safety of the riders. It was night, however, and nothing would be noticed. So, while Mr. Gray was making ready such things as he considered would be useful, the groom was dispatched to the wheelwright's yard for the chaise. Nothing unusual occurred on the "voyage out,"

The illness was not found to be very serious: there was no occasion for the potent drug or the keenly cutting knife, and after a short delay, the travelers resumed their seats, homeward bound. Again nothing occurred for the first three miles. All nature was hushed in the darkness of the night, when all at once, in the middle of a narrow lane, with trees on each side, master and man might have been heard, had there been any one within earshot, to exclaim together, "I've lost my hat!" A sudden pull-up was the result, and a few moments were enough to show Mr. Gray how the matter was. Tightly stretched across the road was a stout cart-rope at once revealing the whole scheme, and conveying the feeling that there had been but a narrow escape from murder in the gig. Mr. Gray's plans were immediately determined. Opening his penknife, —for he was accustomed to say that he "knew where to put it," and considered it a match for any weapon but a gun; indeed, he carried no other weapon throughout the thirty-five years that he was in practice, and traveled those roads,—he proceeded to search the ditches both ways for the villain, whom he judged to be not far away. The search was without effect, and, after climbing both trees and untying the rope, which he carried home, Mr. Gray at last yielded to the entreaties of the groom, who had hardly ceased to call out, "Never mind the hats, sir: pray, drive home." Another mile brought them to a village, and the parish constable was at once aroused from his bed and informed of what had happened. Mr. Marsh was a most excellent baker; but his experience at a detective policeman was not extensive, and, after hearing all the particulars, he confessed himself quite unable to make any suggestion. But the doctor's thoughts had not been idle, and he requested the constable to arrest the first man who came by in the same direction. To this Mr. Marsh demurred strongly; and is was only after repeated assurances that he should be held harmless of all consequences, that he fell in with the plan, and the three took up their watch. It was true that there was another road besides the one leading to the water; but the doctor shrewdly guessed that the would-be murderer,, baffled in his enterprise, would most likely take the direct way to the market town (where he himself resided). In a few hours inquries would be made, and he could more easily escape notice there than in any of the villages, where every man knew all the rest.

So they waited on some hour or more, when at length footsteps were heard, and a man dressed as a laborer came by. Him the constable arrested, and, disregarding his threats of vengeance, drew him into the house, where, on removing his hat, there fell on the table a bundle of linen, which set the doctor's mind at rest.

Mr. Gray was accustomed to speak of the midnight watch in the constable's house as attended with reflections of no pleasant character. What if the wrong man should be arrested? How if the injured party should take proceedings in consequence? Loss of money there would certainly be, in the shape of damages awarded by a jury; while probably to this would be added loss of reputation, carrying with it loss of practice. But the bundle from the hat set all these thoughts at rest, and called forth the exclamation, "All right, Marsh: we have him for felony, if not for murder." His quick eye had noticed a peculiar stain, and in a moment he recognized the linen as a night-dress belonging to a patient in the village beyond, the stain being caused by a lotion supplied by himself for an affection of the throat. This gave the constable courage, and he at once proceeded to complete the searching of his prisoner. The property found was of no great value,—a few half-pence and a little tobacco were not treasonable matters; but a jagged razor and a newly cut heavy bludgeon could not be misunderstood.

Mr. Marsh was now thoroughly alive to the nature of the case, and on the departure of the doctor took an original and effective method of securing his man. The "cage" was out of repair, and could not be trusted with the care of such a villain, who might have in the neighborhood some accomplice as desperate as himself; so the constable handcuffed the prisoner to his kitchen grate, and sat up the rest of the night to keep guard over him.

Morning came, and with it the investigation before the magistrates, when all was speedily and clearly explained. The culprit had crawled up a cross-ditch, overlooked by Mr. Gray in the darkness of the preceding night, and the traces left were of the plainest. The man's boots had been recently mended in a very peculiar manner, and the impression tallied exactly. The rope was identified by a farmer's man who had lost it, and had seen the prisoner about the premises the same day.

In short, the chain of evidence was complete, and at the next assizes a verdict of "Guilty of the attempt to murder" was returned by the jury. Robert French, as he gave his name, was accordingly sentenced to transportation for life, and at once confessed the justice of the punishment and the nature of his crime. He had tied the rope for the collector of taxes, who was to pass that way with the money of the district; but, tired of waiting, he had supposed that the official had altered his plan, and he had begun to undo the rope. All at once wheels were heard, when up went the rope again; the doctor came along, and it fell out as we have seen.

And now for the tale of Providence. Had Mr. Gray been riding, he must have been thrown backwards from his horse; had the gig been in good repair, then the five inches in height would have made all the difference. Instead of a rap on the forehead and the loss of the hat, it would have been for others to tell how the travelers were caught under the chin and flung senseless to the ground; while, in either case, the razor and the bludgeon would soon completed the business.

But the strangest part is still to be told. On the following morning the veterinary surgeon was called in to attend the horse. He could see no trace of injury, and on leading the animal from the stable he pronounced the lameness to have disappeared completely; so the doctor at once resumed his riding, consigning once more the gig to the hands of Mr. Freeman. No wonder, then, that he should speak of Providence in the matter, and when relating the story to eager ears, show how he owed his life to the strange combination of the neglect of a coach-builder and the lameness, for a few hours only, of his horse. Deep, too, was the impression made in the whole neighborhood as the tale flew from place to place. Little excursions would be made to the trees, on which the constable had cut a conspicuous mark; and the country lads, as they drove their horses along the lane, would be heard to remark "That's where the rope was tied."

But now a generation has passed away, and with it the whole of the actors in this scene of real life. The very trees have perished too. They could not be found when the writer, five years ago, visited the well-remembered spot. There was the ditch wherein the man lay hid, afraid to face the surgeon and his penknife: but the two trees with others on each side of the road had vanished from their places.

It was reported that the convict ship was lost in the passage out, and the threat of Robert French, as he passed the house, committed for trial, that he would "be even with the doctor yet," passed away idly, except in the sense that Death has also laid his hand on the two witnesses in the case, for the doctor and his groom both sleep in the old church-yard of the little market town.

Humble is the doctor's headstone. Reaching the highest honors of his profession, and retiring from practice successful, beloved and regretted, he continued throughout life a simple-minded man,—the same firm believer in the overwatching, overruling Providence that brought him safely through the dangers of that eventful night.

STIMULANT.—George D. Prentice has been a constant drinker for forty years. For ten years he has been a drinker of the lignum-vitæ order. Here is a temperance lecture by him, worth a score, at least, of the exhortations and misrepresentations by the class of reformers who propose to accomplish their work by force:

There is a time when the pulse lies low in the bosom and beats low in the veins; when the spirit sleeps the sleep which, apparently, knows no waking; sleeps in its house of clay, and the windows are shut, the doors hung with the invisible crape of melancholy; when we wish the golden sunshine pitchy darkness, and wish clouds where no clouds be. This is a state of sickness, when physic may be thrown to the dogs, for we want none of it. What shall raise the spirits? What shall make the heart beat music again, and the pulses through all the myriad thronged halls in the house of life? What shall make the sun kiss the eastern hills again for us, with all his old awakening gladness and the nights overflow with moonlight, love and flowers? Love itself is the greatest stimulent, the most intoxicating of all, and performs these miracles, and is a miracle itself, and is not at the drug store, whatever they say. The counterfeit is in the market, but the winged god is not a money-changer we assure you.

Men have tried many things, but still they ask for stimulant.

Men try to bury the floating dead of their own souls in the wine-cup, but the corpse rises. We see their faces in the bubbles. The intoxication of drink sets the wold whirling again, and the pulses to playing music, and the thoughts galloping, but the first clock runs down sooner, and an unnatural stimulant only leaves the house it filled with the wildest revelry, more silent, more sad, more deserted.

There is only one stimulant that never intoxicates—duty. Duty puts a clear sky over every man into which the skylark—happiness—always goes singing.

BOOTBLACKS will be interested in the following announcement, which must be correct because it is in print: By a decision of the Internal Revenue Department, bootblacks are required to use their blacking just as it comes in the box, adding to it nothing whatever. The act of spitting in the box, or mixing the contents and smearing it on the boot with a brush, constitutes a mixer or rectifier of blacking, and renders a manufacturer's license necessary; in addition to which, a five cent stamp must be affixed to each boot. Any bootblack failing to comply with the above rules will be tried by a military commission and shot in the neck.

JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS.

THE DISTRIKT SKOOLMASTER.

Thare iz one man in this basement world that i alwus look upon with mixt pheelings ov pitty and respekt.

Pitty and *respekt*, az a general mixtur, don't mix well.

You will find them both travelling around amungst folks, but not often growing on the same bush.

When they do hug each other, they mean sumthing.

Pitty, without respekt, hain't got more oats in it than disgust haz.

I had rather a man would hit me on the side ov the bed than tew pitty me.

But thare iz one man in this world to whom i alwus take oph mi hat, and remain uncovered untill he gits safely by, and that iz the distrikt skoolmaster.

When I meet him, I look upon him az a martyr just returning from the stake, or on hiz way thare tew be cooked.

He leads a more lonesum and single life than an old bachelor, and a more anxious one than an old maid.

He iz remembered jist about az long and affektionately az a gide board iz by a traveling pack pedlar.

If he undertakes to make hiz skollars luv him, the chances are he will neglekt their larning; and if he don't lick them now and then pretty often, they will soon lick him.

The distrikt skoolmaster hain't got a friend on the flat side ov earth. The boys snow-ball him during reces; the girls put water in hiz hair die; and the skool committee make him work for half the money a bartender gits, and board him around the naborhood, whare they giv him rhy coffee sweetened with molassis, tew drink, and kodfish bawls 3 times a day for vittles.

And, with all this abuse, I never heard ov a distrikt skoolmaster swareing enny thing louder than—*Condem it.*

Don't talk tew me about the pashunce ov anshunt Job. Job had pretty plenty ov biles all over him, no doubt, but they were all ov one breed.

Every yung one in a distrikt skool iz a bile ov a diffrent breed, and each one needs a diffrent kind ov poultiss tew git a good head on them.

A distrikt skoolmaster, who duz a square job and takes hiz kodfish bawls reverently, iz a better man to day tew hav lieing around loose than Solomon would be arrayed in all ov hiz glory.

Solomon waz better at writing proverbs and managing a large family, than he would be tew navigate a distrikt skool hous.

Enny man who haz kept a distrikt skool for ten years, and boarded around the naborhood, ought tew be made a mager gineral, and hav a penshun for the rest ov hiz natral days, and a hoss and waggin tew do hiz going around in.

But az a genral consequence, a distrikt skoolmaster hain't got any more warm friends than an old blind fox houn haz.

He iz jist about az welkum az a tax gatherer iz.

He iz respekted a good deal az a man iz whom we owe a debt ov 50 dollars to and don't mean tew pay.

He goes through life on a back road, az poor az a wood sled, and finally iz missed—but what ever bekums ov hiz remains, i kant tell.

Fortunately he iz not often a sensitive man; if he waz, he couldn't enny more keep a distrikt skool than he could file a cross kut saw.

Whi iz it that theze men and wimmen, who pashuntly and with crazed brain teach our remorseless brats the tejus meaning ov the alphabet, who take the fust welding heat on their destinys, who lay the stepping stones and enkurrage them tew mount upwards, who hav dun more hard and mean work than any klass on the futstool, who hav prayed over the reprobate, strengthened the timid, restrained the outrageous, and flattered the imbecile, who hav lived on kodfish and vile coffee, and hain't been heard to sware—whi iz it that they are treated like a vagrant fiddler, danced to for a night, paid oph in the morning and eagerly forgotten.

I had rather burn a coal pit, or keep the flys out ov a butcher's shop in the month of August, than meddle with the distrikt skool bizziness.

HEROIC ACT.—A few months ago, an engineer of an express train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, going west, discovered an engine approaching him at such a rate of speed that he was at once convinced that it was without an engineer. He instantly whistled his brakes down, at the same time sending his fireman back to uncouple his "tender" from the train, while he at the same moment uncoupled his hose and engine, and opening his throttle wide, with his red flag jumped back on his tender. He just looked back and saw his train nearly stopped, and on dashed the two engines toward each other like very demons. He broke up gently on his tender, and finally stopped it, and in breathless silence watched for the collision. The engines came together, throwing each other clear off the track, and smashed all to pieces. He left his tender, and with his flag ran on to meet the express going east. It being two minutes behind time, he had just time to "flag it," and it was brought to a stop within a few feet of the wrecked engines, and one of those terrible accidents was avoided. For this heroic act the Company presented him with a check for $1,000.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The remark is often made that "truth is stranger than fiction," but its application was never more forcibly illustrated, we think, says the New York *Evening Mail*, of Thursday, than by the brief history of two persons, which culminated yesterday at the Astor House in this city. It runs as follows: About twenty-two years ago Mr M., a Northern gentleman, married Miss N., of this State. To all appearances it was what the world denominated "a happy marriage." About one year after this union, Mrs. M. presented her husband with a fine boy, whose appearance seemed to be an additional living and breathing bond of affection. The "happy couple" lived together for about ten years, when, by a reverse of circumstances in Mr. M.'s business, over which he had no control, he became quite poor. Passing over details, suffice it to say that a divorce criminating neither party was easily obtained in a court of one of the States, whose loose laws now offer inducements to the discontented to violate the solemn ordinance of marriage with impunity. But this was not a trap sprung by one party without the knowledge of the other. It was a mutual divorce.

Mrs. M. was a healthy, fine looking woman, and in a few years became the wife of a well-to-do gentleman. This was a happy marriage throughout. The second husband died little more than one year ago, leaving the widow a small fortune of about twenty thousand dollars.

During these eight or nine years of life with a second husband, the lady did not forget her first born; nor did the son lose sight of the mother. The affection in both were strong. The boy was the divine magnet which attracted the divorced and widowed mother and the wondering father from his search for business and happiness in distant Costa Rica. At the death of the second husband the son had reached the manly age of twenty. Imagine his feelings as he came to realize the real situation of his father and mother. One a single man! the other a widow! One an unhappy wanderer, still without sufficient wordly goods to make life worth living for; the other the occupant of a husbandless house, with a plentiful larder. Ever present was the thought that one yet lived whom she had sworn before God to "love and cherish." *He was the father of her son.* The son, who loved his mother loved his father not less. The mother could not gaze into the face of her only born without beholding the image of his father. Time passed. The son brought his divorced father and widowed mother together. They talked over the past. They agreed upon the future. The son was the centre of attraction. He was flesh of their flesh, bone of their bone. The ties of nature were too strong for resistance. Like two drops of quicksilver the two hearts united. Yesterday, in this city, the son had the happiness to celebrate the anniversary of his twenty-first birthday by witnessing the extraordinary scene of the marriage of his own father and mother! This was joy enough for one day. History does not afford the parallel of this true picture.

Mr. and Mrs. M., accompanied by their son and several friends, dined at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, and afterwards left for Boston, on their bridal tour, to enjoy his second and her third "honeymoon." The son, who is a promising, fine-looking young man, is a telegraph operator of excellent abilities, and employed in this city.

After their "honeymoon," Mr. and Mrs. M., with their son, will visit Costa Rica, where the past business experience of Mr. M. in that country, with the little capital of Mrs. M., and the profession of the talented and enterprising son, will undoubtedly prove the foundation for a greater and more permanent fortune. May happiness and prosperity go with them. Reader, is not the truth sometimes stranger than fiction.

OTHERS.—There are folks who can never look at any one else in their own walk of life without some latent reference to themselves. They instantly institute a comparison. And this introduces a disturbing element which makes their estimate of the other person of no value. They are looking on the other person through spectacles strongly tinged with green; perhaps with yellow. If you desire to form a sound and right estimate of any one whose work is the same as yours, or may be regarded as a competitor for the same kind of standing, you must for the time forget yourself altogether. But there are people who have it not in them to form an impersonal and unselfish estimate of another. They never think that the other man is six feet high, or seven, as the case may be; but that he is so many inches taller or shorter than they are. They never think the man is a very clever man, or a very stupid man; but that he is not so clever as they are or stupider than they are. Such are the human beings who are disconcerted unless they are recognized as cock of the walk. In selecting their associates they do not want equal companions but humble attendants.

A SENSIBLE young lady says, "The best of all ways to lengthen our days, is to go to bed early and quit wearing stays."

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, :: :: OCT. 14, 1869

The Elections on Tuesday.

We have delayed the publication of our paper one day in hopes of being able to insert some reliable information in regard to the elections in this State, Ohio and Iowa, on Tuesday; but the returns are so vague and unsatisfactory that we can gain nothing decisive from them except the Iowa has gone republican by about 25,000, and a new legislature will be chosen exclusively of the same stripe.

The Pittsburgh Post of this morning claims the election of Mr. Packer by 1,600, and is likewise unreasonably sanguine that Asa Packer and other leading republicans succeeded in electing their entire democratic opponents. We are not the order of Mr. Pershing. We fear that the confusion of the Post is based upon too many miscalculations in regard to democratic majorities, as in the case of Cambria, which is put down at 970, when the actual majority will probably fall two hundred short of those figures. Still there is no reason yet to despair of the result, notwithstanding the republicans seem to be sanguine that Geary has carried the State by 2,000 or 3,000. We shall see what we shall see.

Death of Ex-President Pierce.

Ex-President PIERCE died at his residence in Concord, N. H., on last Friday morning, aged 65 years. For the last year his health had been slowly but surely giving away, and his death was therefore not unexpected. We refer our readers to another column for a biographical sketch of his life.

In addition to having held many of the highest and most responsible positions in his native State, Mr. PIERCE at length attained the summit of human ambition in this country—the Presidency—and his administration forms a prominent page in the history of the nation. His Cabinet was composed of the very ablest statesmen of the democratic party. WILLIAM L. MARCY was his Secretary of State, JAMES GUTHRIE Secretary of the Treasury, JEFFERSON DAVIS Secretary of War, and CALEB CUSHING Attorney General. Perhaps the most marked and memorable feature of his administration was the Kansas and Nebraska bill, whose author was STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. The acquisition of Arizona from Mexico, the celebrated KOSSUTT affair in the harbor of Smyrna, the Ostend manifesto, the proposition to purchase Cuba, and Commodore PERRY'S expedition to Japan were also prominent features of his administration.

The New York *World*, in sketching his life and public services, and upon record the following correct and impartial estimate of his character:

"Mr. Pierce was, with the possible exception of John Quincy Adams, the most polished and accomplished of the late occupants of the White House. His manner was certainly engaging, for all the appearance and refinement of the well-bred gentleman. The polite, and in these days very rare, art of literary elegance and perspicuity, during the term of office, when party excitement ran unusually high, and he was the subject of more than the ordinary amount of detraction, no question, was never raised in his personal integrity, and, now that time has moderated the passions engendered in those days, we believe no one will deny the honesty of his official purpose and the patriotism with which he sought to serve his country. Though he may not assert a high place among the very greatest of our public men, it will be still to his credit that as advocate, soldier, statesman, and chief magistrate, he bore himself always as a true man and gentleman."

On the announcement of the death of Mr. PIERCE, President GRANT caused the following proclamation to be made public:

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1869.—The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of his honored predecessors, Franklin Pierce, which occurred at Concord earl this morning. Eminent in public councils, and universally beloved in private life, his death will be mourned with a sincere feeling the loss which his country sustains in his decease. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several department at Washington be draped in mourning, and all business suspended on the day of the funeral. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious citizen who has passed from among us.

U. S. GRANT.

Virginia Eats Dirt.

It will be seen from the following dispatch that the legislature of Virginia has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.—Although the test oath clause in the new constitution was voted down by an overwhelming majority by the qualified electors of the State, and although the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Hoar, decided that it could not be exacted from the members of the legislature, yet the radical members of that body have stultified themselves by entering a *protest* against the legality of its proceedings, and reserve to themselves the ultimate right to *secede* and organize a separate and distinct body of their own. If there was any additional evidence needed to show the absurdities and follies of reconstruction, it has been furnished by this high-handed and revolutionary proceeding of the radical faction of that State. What will be the next phase in this disgraceful business remains to be seen.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—Both houses of the legislature to-day ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. In the House there were only six votes and in the Senate only four against the fourteenth and two against the fifteenth, one of the latter being a colored Senator, who declined because he believed the legislature was illegal. The legislature then, by joint resolution, adjourned until October 12th. In the House, an amendment to the bill passing the fifteenth amendment, making it take effect on and after the admission of the State into the Union, only received five votes. In the same body a resolution was offered that in view of doubts expressed about the legality of this legislature, it will, after admission into the Union, re enact the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The resolution was referred.

In the Senate to-day, before adjournment, a resolution was offered pledging the re-enactment of the two amendments after the admission of the State, and was pending when the Senate adjourned. It was opposed by a conservative Senator as casting doubt on the already pledged faith in Virginia.

ATTENTION is the following dispatch from Vicksburg would seem to be genuine, yet it is almost incredible that a military commander would attempt such an infamous fraud, or, if he did, that it would be permitted at Washington. If such things can be done with impunity—if the ballot-box can be thus openly prostituted by the strong arm of military power—then are the people of the "free government on earth" reduced to more degrading subjection than was ever imposed upon his subjects by an absolute monarch. Compare with it Russian despotism in the highest form of true liberty.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 7.—The following telegram has been sent to the President. Gen. Ames is an officer under the appointment of the State of Mississippi. Monday last he issued the following language: "I intend to carry the election in November against the Devil, even if I have to march my soldiers into every precinct to effect it." Will such action be within his legitimate power? The people wish a free expression of the public will in the choice of Governor. The consummation of the Military Governor's avowed purpose will reduce the election to a farce and a national degradation.

A. C. FISK,
Chairman of National Union Republican State Executive Committee.

NEGRO CONGRESSMEN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Rev. H. M. CAVE, "pastor," editor of the *Missionary Record*, the Radical organ at South Carolina, in his last number reads a terrible doom to the carpet-baggers. It tells them their day is over in South Carolina, and hereafter the negro will be his own representative in that State. In respect to the Congressmen from the Charleston District he says:

"We do not know who the lucky champion is; but one thing is pretty certain, that the negro proposes to send a true representative of his race to represent his interests at the next election for Congressmen. The issue, intelligence against gents (the carpet-baggers) may prepare to retire. They will have to take back seat till somebody else has had a chance. The colored people have been sold once enough, and they have come to the conclusion that these adventurers with white faces and black hearts shall not any longer bound them and fatten off their stupidity. We venture to say not one of these pretending scamps will ever get a Washington to misrepresent them again. So certain people who are preparing to go to the Senate through the influence of colored legislators, fine speeches, and a few hundred dollars. That will not pay the way to the Senate in the future as it did in the past. Dress fair, notice all, govern yourselves accordingly."

REMARKABLE SALE OF HAY.—The amount of water which fell during the recent storm was enormous. Very few have an idea of the real quantity. We have taken the pains to figure on the matter approximately, and the result is amazing.

During the continuance of the rain, from early Sunday morning to Monday morning, one inch in depth. The area of this county is 640 square miles, which covers all water to the depth of five inches, gives 240,860,770,000,00 cubic inches of water, which is equivalent to 854,146,772,60 gallon, or 10,557,883,60 hogsheads.

The population of the globe being estimated at 1,000,000,00, the fall would in the county of Rensselaer and Albany alone would supply every man, woman and child upon the face of the earth with two and one-half gallons of water per day for one year.

When it is understood that the storm took in a wide range of territory, passing through the Eastern States, down the Hudson, New York, and sweeping over Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and off to the Southwest; and when we consider that the average fall of rain was about five inches, it will readily be seen that the amount of water which fell during the two days of storm is positively incalculable.

It seem almost impossible that such an immense bulk of water could have been retained as a vapor, hanging like a cloud over the earth, and shifting hither and thither with the wind, at length descending with terrible violence and fury, and spreading ruin and disaster in an area so wide, but bearing blessings to many of the utmost necessity to the existence and that of the entire creation.—*Troy Whig, Oct 8.*

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.—The following proclamation has been issued by the President in accordance with custom:

By the President of the United State of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence; health has prevailed throughout the land; abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman; commerce and manufactures have successfully presented their peaceful paths; the mines and forests have yielded liberally; the nation has increased in wealth and in strength; peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union; harmony and fraternal intercourse restored are obliterating the marks of past conflict and estrangement; burdens have been lightened; means have been increased; civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgements to the Supreme Author, from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence; to render prayer and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies.

Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgivings and prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to all the people of the United states to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite in the homage and praise due to the Bountiful Father of all mercies, and in fervant prayer for the continuance of the manifold blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 5th day of October, A. D., 1869, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the president:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

—An extraordinary wedding has taken place in Ireland. A couple whose united ages amounted to one hundred and ninety-six years were married in St. John's Church, Sligo; the bridegroom, who is an old decrepid shoemaker, named Anderson, being over ninety years, while the bride has seen eighty summers. The marriage, of course, created great excitement.

OBITUARY.—Death of Ex-President Pierce.

We are pained to record this morning, although not unexpected, the death of the only living ex-President of the United States, except by the vote of the people—Franklin Pierce, which occurred at his residence Concord, New Hampshire, at an early hour yesterday morning, from chronic affection of the stomach, with which he has suffered for some time.

Mr. Pierce the fourteenth President of the United States was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father, Benjamin Pierce, a native of Massachusetts, was one of the earliest settlers in the town of Hillsborough, and served as a soldier and officer throughout the revolutionary war. He was a influential Democratic politician; in 1827 and 1829 was elected Governor of the State, and died in 1839 (as the age of 68).

Franklin Pierce received his early education at the academies of Hancock and Francestown, and in 1820 he entered Bowdoin college at Brunswick, Maine. His ambition at the period was not military ease, and he was a zealous officer in a college company of infantry. He graduated in 1823, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and began practice at Hillsborough. In this part of his career he was successful and his professional success was materially aided by the reputation which his father's name had won for him.

"I will try mind hundred and ninety-nine cases if client will continue to retain me, and if he has not I have nothing to try in the county." I shall live a large case in the Court House in a manner that will make it my self honorable to my friends."

He was an ardent advocate of the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, and in 1829 was himself elected by the town of Hillsborough, as representative to the State Legislature. He served four years in that body, and in the last two was chosen Speaker. In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. He remained a member of the House until 1837, when he was elected to the United States Senate, which office he held as the youngest member, having barely reached the legal age for the position. In 1842 he resigned his seat and returned to the practice of his profession at Concord, N. H. In 1844 President Polk offered him the post of United States Attorney General, which he declined.

In 1847, when the State was called upon to furnish troops for the Mexican War, he enrolled himself a member of one of the first volunteer companies of Concord, but did not remain long in the ranks. He was appointed Colonel of the 9th Regiment and shortly after was commissioned Brigadier General of the Army. In the battle of Contreras he was severely hurt by the falling of his horse, but continued during the day as the head of his brigade. In the battle of Cherubusco, while leading his men against the enemy, he fell, fainting, from the pain of his injuries, but refused to quit the field. After the battle the Mexican commander having opened negotiations of peace, General Scott appointed General Pierce one of the commissioners to arrange the terms of an armistice. The truce was of short duration, and the battle of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec followed, and soon afterward the city of Mexico capitulated. Gen. Pierce remained in the city till December when, the war being ended, he returned home and resigned his commission and again practiced law.

In 1850 he was elected a member of the Convention called by the people of New Hampshire to revise their State Constitution and was chosen President by an almost unanimous vote. In the position he exercised himself to procure the removal from the Constitution of the tests by which Catholics are excluded from certain offices. In 1852 at the Baltimore National Democratic Convention, on the 20th ballot his name was pronounced forward by the Virginia delegation for President of the United States and on the 49th ballot he was nominated by 282 votes to 11 for all the other candidates. His principal competitors were James Buchanan, Lewis Cass, Wm. L. Marcy and Stephen A. Douglas, all of whom have since died. At the coming Presidential election he received the votes of the United States except Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentuck and Tennessee, whose suffrages were given to Gen. Winfield Scott. Of the votes of the electoral college Pierce received 254 to 42.

At a early period of his administration President Pierce was called upon to deal with a serious question respecting the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The dispute was finally settled by negotiation. In 1853 a serious dispute with Great Britain on the subject of the fisheries was amicably settled by mutual concessions. In 1854 a treaty was negotiated at Washington between the United States and Great Britain providing for commercial reciprocity between this country and the British Provinces. The treaty with Japan was also ratified. In the spring of 1854 property belonging to American citizen at Greytown, in Nicaragua, having been stolen and no reparation refused, the place was bombarded and most of it burned. In 1855 occurred the filibuster invasion of Nicaragua by General William Walker. In 1855 circumstances occurred which for a time seriously disturbed the harmony between the United States and Great Britian. Enlistments for the British army were made secretly in the country and the President demanded the recall of the British Minister, Mr. Crampton. This was refused, and Mr. Pierce dismissed not only the minister, but the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. The matter was finally settled.

After Mr. Pierce's Presidential term expired in 1857, he visited Madeira, traveled extensively in Europe, and returned in 1860. In 1861 he made a speech at a mass meeting in Concord, and declared in favor of the Union against the Southern Confederacy, and urged the people to give the administration a cordial support. Since then he has led a retired life, most of his time on his farm in New Hampshire. During the past few years he has suffered a great deal with the disease which caused his death. He leaves a wife, but no children; his only son, a lad of ten years, having been killed in a railroad accident in Massachusetts during the early part of his Presidential career and in which he, himself, was badly injured.

The death of Mr. Pierce leaves but two living ex-Presidents of the United States, viz: Fillmore and Johnson, who were made Presidents by the death of Taylor and Lincoln, and, as stated above, Mr. Pierce was the only living ex-President who was chosen to the position by the votes of his countrymen.

The demise of this American statesman and patriot, will cast a gloom over the whole country. May he rest in peace.—*Pittsburg Post.*

—A man named Harlan, aged about thirty years, was found murdered about one-half mile above Mohrville, Berks county, a station on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, about ten miles north of Reading, on Saturday morning last. The head and throat of the murdered man were both cut, evidently by a hatchet, which was found in the immediate vicinity. The murderer has not yet been detected, though the detectives are on his track.

Robinson Crusoe's Island.

ITS HISTORY AND PRESENT SETTLEMENT BY A PARTY OF GERMANS.

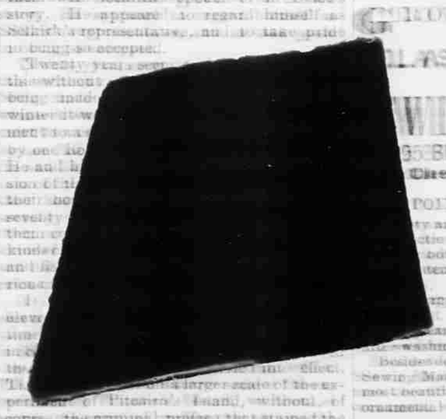
If there is one spot on earth in which all who speak the English tongue may be said to take a common interest it is the island of Juan Fernandez. The invented tale of nearly every childhood is by most of us remembered through life with tender affection, and in spite of the intervention incidents almost to our regret. It may be true that the proper Robinson Crusoe Island was one of the keys of Chiloe, but on the mouth of the Orinoco; and if any will have it so that the continent should be called Columbia, and not America, on hold his contempt in this case; the existing usages and the imagination take precedence of what is or ought to be fact, and to continent will be America, and Juan Fernandez Robinson Crusoe's Island until the end of the couplet.

As most readers are aware, the classic corner of the earth is in latitude 33 degrees 40 minutes S., about 400 miles off the coast of Chili, and is about the size of Staten Island. It is, however, far more ruggedly picturesque than that beautiful abound, and boasts one mountain, Yunque, that towers 3,000 feet above the sea. Around it grow luxuriant bananas various plants, peaches, figs, and other fruits, together with sandal-wood trees and tobacco, among which the disport themselves—or did a few years ago—many wild goats, and not a few wild horses. Excellent fish are abundant there, and with the sweetest of water and a delicious climate, a more inviting spot can hardly be imagined. Although the early buccaneers who made it a resort for many a day, and as I thought after my American and English whalers, would touch there for supplies.

For some years the Chilian Government destined the solitude of the place by making it a penal colony, but the convicts rose in revolt, (not was some bloodshed), a village that had been built at Port Cumberland, the larger, was burned, and the authorities, after arresting the and putting to death the wretches who, on completing their work of destruction, had fled to the woods, abandoned the island to the goats and horses. Subsequently two or three wandering Chilians found a shelter there and eked out a livelihood, but the generous soil for the most part easily supplied, by selling the passing ship vegetables and water. In 1834, when the memorable rush was made for the gold fields of California, some of the ships bound thither round Cape Horn touched at Juan Fernandez.

They found there, besides some half a score of Chilians, including women and children, the mate of an American whaler, who, like Shelley, had left his vessel from choice to dwell upon the island, and who had married by one of the Chilian women. The man looked not unlike the picture of "Robinson Crusoe"—having garments of goat skin, long beard, and that expression of profound yet melancholy calm which people who live in solitude are prone to have. It seemed, notwithstanding, to be contented, and spoke not of leaving the place or any wish to change its condition. A gratuitous bestowal pointed out to Robinson Crusoe Cave, and showed other spots identified with localities spoken of in the story. It appears to regard himself as Selkirk's representative, and to have paid to being so accepted.

Twenty years ago [illegible] without being much [illegible] winter [illegible] by one [illegible] and h[illegible] sion of [illegible] their [illegible] severity [illegible] them [illegible] kindness [illegible] tions [illegible] new [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] buccaneers who made it a resort for many a day, and as I thought after my American and English whalers, would touch there for supplies.



For some years the Chilian Government destined the solitude of the place by making it a penal colony, but the convicts rose in revolt, (not was some bloodshed), a village that had been built at Port Cumberland, the larger, was burned, and the authorities, after arresting the and putting to death the wretches who, on completing their work of destruction, had fled to the woods, abandoned the island to the goats and horses. Subsequently two or three wandering Chilians found a shelter there and eked out a livelihood, but the generous soil for the most part easily supplied, by selling the passing ship vegetables and water. In 1834, when the memorable rush was made for the gold fields of California, some of the ships bound thither round Cape Horn touched at Juan Fernandez.

They found there, besides some half a score of Chilians, including women and children, the mate of an American whaler, who, like Shelley, had left his vessel from choice to dwell upon the island, and who had married by one of the Chilian women. The man looked not unlike the picture of "Robinson Crusoe"—having garments of goat skin, long beard, and that expression of profound yet melancholy calm which people who live in solitude are prone to have. It seemed, notwithstanding, to be contented, and spoke not of leaving the place or any wish to change its condition. A gratuitous bestowal pointed out to Robinson Crusoe Cave, and showed other spots identified with localities spoken of in the story. It appears to regard himself as Selkirk's representative, and to have paid to being so accepted.

Twenty years ago [illegible] without being much [illegible] winter [illegible] by one [illegible] and h[illegible] sion of [illegible] their [illegible] severity [illegible] them [illegible] kindness [illegible] tions [illegible] new [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

—Leonard Gilman and Henry Orr, of Aroostook county, Me., were arrested last week, together with four other men, on the charge of having murdered Thomas Holland, a discharged British soldier, some two years ago. Holland was missed September 20th, 1867, and there were suspicions that a gang of desperados who live near him, at the village of Musquarri, thirty miles above Woodstock, N. B., had murdered him, but nothing decisive was done about it. A few months after Holland's disappearance a fresh grave was found, and when the parties who found it visited it again, shortly after, it had been opened, and the body removed. A few weeks ago another grave was found near where the first one was, and in it were found a human skull, a few ribs, the bone of a hand, tufts of hair, etc. These discoveries led to investigations which caused the arrest of the parties mentioned above.

—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says: The food prospects in Georgia were never darker even during the war than they are now. If left to her own resources, half the population of Georgia would probably starve before another crop is produced. More than one-half the food we shall consume before next fall must come from abroad, and come from a land of scanty crops and scarce supplies. Already forage and corn are so scarce in the West that stock is sacrificed to prevent wintering, and when we come to buy food in those regions and bring it here, we shall suffer in the pockets.

—A lady in San Francisco is having manufactured for the President an elegant watch box of solid gold, bearing upon one side the coat-of-arms of the State of California, and upon the other, in enamel, the President's name. What office does she expect, we wonder? or in what gentleman's interest is she working, for whom to procure the President's signature to the document, commencing, "Know all men by these *presents*," &c.

—A Mrs. Kate Robinson, near Indianapolis, heard her child, three years old, fall into a cistern in the yard, and unable to get hold of a ladder which had been displaced, she jumped into the cistern and dived three times to the bottom before she caught the child. Her cries drew the neighbors there, and both mother and child were rescued from their perilous position.

OHIO ELECTION.—Latest returns indicate the election of Hayes over Pendleton, for Governor, by about 6,000.

General News Items.

—A Mr. Weimer, of Ohio, whose wife had run over and killed on the railroad near Dalton, on the 1st inst.

—Joseph Thompson committed suicide by shooting himself, at Birmingham, Allegheny county, on Thursday last.

—The mercantile establishment of West Preston, narrowly escaped the fate of the miner's Avoca on one day last week. The latter was given to the flames, and the former hoisted on to the same fate in short order.

—A ruffian has been arrested in Nashville for cracking a colored man's head with the jemming handle, over the account with a plank. The bad was not hurt, but the destruction of the timber caused the arrest.

—At the municipal election in Mobile on Monday the Democrat polled 4,000 out of 5,600 registered voters, and in Savannah, on the same day, they carried the election by about 3,000. The negroes generally in both cities vote with the Democrats.

—A new knitting machine has been perfected in Hamilton, Oct., that knits 24,000 stitches of ribbed work, colors complete, per minute. It has been patented in the United State and Canada. It is estimated that one machine will turn out 500 shirts per day.

—Mr. H. Jacob, of Norfolk, Va., in eating a remarkable fine peach the other day, found the stone somewhat distorted, and opened it with a knife, when he was great amazement, he found the kernel contained two perfectly developed grains of corn.

—For account of the flood in Maine represent the town of Benton as nearly demolished. In Unity, the destruction of buildings and damage to crops are great. The Penobscot river is swollen to an unusual size and millions of logs have been swept down its current.

—Souris, in New Brunswick, was visited by a terrible storm and tide on Monday night week. A large amount of property was destroyed, and thousands of cattle were drowned. The loss at Souris alone is estimated at $1,000,000. The storm extended to other parts of the province.

—An Indiana town was lately frightened by burglars. Twenty-five men armed to the teeth at last ventured to the premises, as they supposed, and guarded a house closely for several hours, finding nothing to steal, finally by the unanswering silence, searched the house and found two rats.

—An old lady named Anne Moore and an infant great-daughter, which she held in her arms, were crushed to death in Pittsburgh, on Monday morning by being run over by a brewer's wagon, laden with beer barrels. The driver, Antonett Johnson, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

—Aaron Algatt, a man notorious murder, thief, and jail breaker, was tried in Bucks county, the other day, on convicted, on twelve bills of indictment, charging him with various burglaries and robberies. The judge sentenced the deprived to confinement in the penitentiary for seventeen years.

—An old farmer of the Radical persuasion in a conservative neighbor the other day near Waynesboro, Tenn., and being asked by his neighbor what he thought of the late news, he answered: "Oh, good news, and good news! Mr. Sevier's going to call the Legislature together to take action on the fifteenth amendment!"

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
1505 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

FOUR POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.
Simplicity and Economy of Management.
Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.
Adaptation to both threads directly from the spool.
Range of application without change of tension.

Call and obtain a Circular, or send for one, containing a full description of the Machine, with specimens of sewing executed on it, which will be sent free of charge to any address.

The Highest Premium awarded to Sewing Machines at the Great Exposition, Paris, 1867, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, and they were not entered for competition, wherever exhibited in competition.

"THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting the great superiority over all other Sewing Machines." For sale by C. T. ROBERTS, Ebensburg. [June 3, 1869.—1y.

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN of New York, in writing to the proprietors of Roback's Medicine, says: "I have examined the formula you sent me of Roback's Blood Pills, and am glad to notice that you do not use any mercury or other mineral substance in their composition. The possibility employed is, in my opinion, the best article that can enter into the composition of a cathartic pill, and is one of the most valuable of the gogue cathartic, operating mildly yet effectually, arousing the whole biliary and digestive apparatus. They likewise exert a favorable influence on the cutaneous function, producing and maintaining a constant moisture of the skin. They must act as a powerful alterative and produce lasting impression upon the glandular system and secretory organs, and produce evacuations from the bowels when mercurial and other agents fail. Their action upon the liver must be specific, arousing the secretion and producing free bilious evacuations, and in chronic hepatic derangements with dyspepsia they are invaluable. Their range of application is, perhaps, more extensive than any other cathartic or liver pill, combining, as they do, the active principle of mandrake root and black cohosh in such an eminent degree, and are really a desirable family medicine, which can be taken at all times by children, as well as adults, with the happiest results."

Roback's Blood Pills are made both with and without sugar coating, and can be obtained of Lemmon & Murry, at 25 cents per box.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—The Boston *Traveller* says: This Bitters is very generally used throughout the United States and Europe, and the Proprietor has received the most complimentary testimonials from thousands who have experienced its beneficial effects. It is an acknowledged preventive for Cholera, and highly recommended for Debility, Prostration of the System, Disorders of the Digestive Organs, Liver Complaints, and numerous other diseases.—The Bitters is not a liquor preparation, contains no intoxicating ingredients whatever, gives tone to the whole system, and is very carefully prepared by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists in America, from roots and herbs gathered in Germany.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC combines the ingredients of the Bitters with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulant is necessary. It is a preparation of rare value, and most agreeable to the palate. Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sold everywhere. [sept.30-1m.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and efficient for preserving the hair. *Early or gray hair is soon restored to a youthful color and the glow and freshness of youth.* This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by the application. Instead of losing the hair will, in many cases, grow, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, and cannot harm.

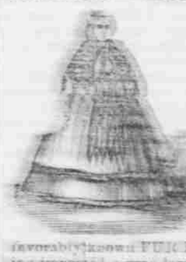
HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet imparts long-lasting, graceful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.
For sale by E. J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebensburg.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purpose of a Family Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is more universally required by everybody as a cathartic, or is in more general need of occasional use in every family. Its virtues are such that a large dose can be taken with safety, but the ordinary dose is sufficient for all the purposes of a cathartic. The proportion of sugar in this preparation is small, and it is entirely free from alcohol. It may be taken by any one. There will be found no better pill for the cure of the ordinary derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and all the diseases which arise from them. Being purely vegetable, it is perfectly safe in all cases. Its sugar coating preserves it in any climate, and renders it pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable it does not injure the most delicate organization. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills promptly cure:—For Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor, and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore it to healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case to correct the diseased action or remove the obstruction which causes it. For Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Griping, Pain in the Bowels, and for the first stage of Cholera, they should be commenced taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Inflammation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back, and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a powerful hydragogue cathartic. For Suppression a large dose should be taken to produce the effect desired. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. On occasions of close confinement in unhealthy localities, as a preventive against infection, they have proved their value. Travelers should have them in their knapsacks, as they are not injured by any climate or time. Those who lead sedentary lives are peculiarly liable to attacks of indigestion, liver complaint, and costiveness, which these Pills speedily cure, and thereby prevent the more serious derangements that follow. Every one knows when he is sick, and knows what ails him. Let such take the proper remedy to relieve the system when it first loses its healthy tone, and not wait until the disease has become fixed, and the cure difficult. Keep the blood pure, the digestive organs in healthy action, and the liver regular, and disease will be avoided. Secure these objects, and you have the greatest safeguard to health that is known to the world. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Sold by E. J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebensburg, Pa.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!



JNO. FAREIRA,
718 Arch St.,
Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., south side,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children's wear.
Having enlarged premises and improved my old and favorably known FUR EMPORIUM, and having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands, in Europe, and have had them made by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Cambria and adjacent counties to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other reputable House in this city. All furs Warranted. No misrepresentation to effect sale.
JOHN FAREIRA.
sep.30-4m. 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

DWELLING AND STORE HOUSE AND THREE LOTS OF GROUND in LORETTO FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, on fair terms and easy payments, 3 Lots of Ground in Loretto, on which there are erected a 2½ story Frame House, 6x40 feet, containing a Store Room, 24x18 feet, and four other rooms on the first and five rooms on the second floor, all newly painted; a Warehouse, Stable, Lumber Yard, 2 Corn Cribs, Buggy Shed, and other necessary outbuildings. The property is a most desirable one, and will be sold cheap.
Loretto, Sept. 23, 1869. P. JACOB.

CALLAN HOUSE FOR SALE.—The well known, commodious and popular summer resort, the CALLAN HOUSE, located at Cresson, is offered at private sale on accommodating terms. It is a most desirable property, the building being all new and in the best of order. The wish to sell is prompted solely by a desire to quit the business. For price, terms, etc., apply in person or by letter to WILLIAM CALLAN.
Sept. 16, 1869.—2m. Cresson, Pa.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Dean hill township, on the 20th day of August last, a GRAY HORSE, with a sore about his tail or rump, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.
GEORGE RUTLEDGE.
Dean hill Twp., Sept. 30, 1869.—3t.

1869. HALL TRADE. 1869.
The Subscriber, proprietor of the
SUPERIOR INDUSTRIOUS
"THE SHEET-IRON & COPPER WORKS"
OPPOSITE THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARE
MANUFACTORY,
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS,
LAMPS, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WARE OF EVERY KIND.
Spouting and Roofing
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES
BOILERS, FURNACES, COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TELUMPH, and KALLOO
RANGES
STOVES.
All kinds of Cooking Stoves sold by the subscriber will be warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. Old Stoves, Tinware, Sheet-Iron, Copper, or Brass will be received in exchange for new Stoves, at the highest cash prices.
Spouting, Roofing and Guttering
will be done with promptness and dispatch, and in the most workmanlike manner, by experienced workmen.
Lamp Burners, Wicks and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron
will be done with neatness and dispatch, at the lowest possible rates.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware, will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at the lowest possible rates.
Hoping to receive a liberal share of public patronage, I remain, yours, &c.,
JOHN HALL.
Johnstown, March 3, 1869.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
TO CASH BUYERS
AT THE CHEAP STORE.
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the surrounding country that he has now a great variety of articles in the above line, which he will sell at prices to suit the times. CASH BUYERS will find it to their interest to call, as I am determined to sell at low prices. My stock consists in part of Looking Glasses, Pictures, Picture Cords, Tassels, Curtain Fixtures, Brackets, Cornices, Window Shades, Table and Stand Covers, Hall Oil Cloths, Stair Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Floor Oil Cloths, Linseed Oil, Lamp Oil, Coal Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Shades, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Mats, Rugs, Carpet Chain, Carpet Sweepers, Table Cutlery, Knives and Forks, Steel, Files, Rasps, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hand Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-cut Saws, Mill Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Bits, Braces, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Screw Eyes, Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Butcher Knives, Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Axe Handles, Hammer Handles, Machine Augers, Chisels

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : OCT. 14, 1869.

The Elections on Tuesday.

We have delayed the publication of our paper one day in hopes of being able to impart some reliable information in regard to the elections in this State, Ohio and Iowa, but up to Thursday noon the returns are so vague and unsatisfactory that we can glean nothing decisive from them except that Iowa has gone republican by about 25,000, and its new legislature will be almost exclusively of the same stripe.

The Pittsburgh *Post* of this morning claims the election of Mr. Packer by 1,600, and a telegram in its columns says that Alex. McClure and other leading republicans concede his election, while prominent democrats admit the defeat of Mr. Pershing. We fear that the conclusions of the *Post* are based upon too many miscalculations in regard to democratic majorities, as in the case of Cambria, which it puts down at 910, when the actual majority will probably fall two hundred short of those figures. Still there is no reason yet to despair of the result, notwithstanding the republicans seem to be sanguine that Geary has carried the State by 2,000 or 3,000. We shall see what we shall see.

Death of Ex-President Pierce.

Ex-President PIERCE died at his residence in Concord, N. H., on last Friday morning, aged 65 years. For the last year his health had been slowly but surely giving away, and his death was therefore not unexpected. We refer our readers to another column for a biographical sketch of his life.

In addition to having held many of the highest and most responsible positions in his native State, Mr. PIERCE at length attained the summit of human ambition in this country—the Presidency—and his administration forms a prominent page in the history of the nation. His Cabinet was composed of the very ablest statesmen of the democratic party. WILLIAM L. MARCY was his Secretary of State, JAMES GUTHRIE Secretary of the Treasury, JEFFERSON DAVIS Secretary of War, and CALEB CUSHING Attorney General. Perhaps the most marked and memorable feature of his administration was the Kansas and Nebraska bill, whose author was STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. The acquisition of Arizona from Mexico, the celebrated Kosta affair in the harbor of Smyrna, the Ostend manifesto, the proposition to purchase Cuba and Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan were also prominent features of his administration.

The New York *World*, in a sketch of his life and public services, puts upon record the following correct and impartial estimate of his character:

"President Pierce was, with the possible exception of John Quincy Adams, the most polished and accomplished of the later occupants of the White House. His manners were extremely engaging; he had the appearance and refinement of the well-bred gentleman; he spoke well, and his state papers were models of literary elegance and perspicuity. During his term of office, when party excitement ran unusually high and he was the subject of more than the ordinary amount of detraction, no question was ever raised of his personal integrity, and, now that time has moderated the passions engendered in those days, we believe no one will deny the honesty of his official purposes and the patriotism with which he sought to serve his country. Though he may not take rank in American history among the very greatest of our public men, it will be said to his credit that as advocate, soldier, statesman, and chief magistrate, he bore himself always as a man and a gentleman."

On the announcement of the death of Mr. PIERCE, President GRANT caused the following proclamation to be made public:

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1869.—The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of his honored predecessors, Franklin Pierce, which occurred at Concord early this morning. Eminent in public councils, and universally beloved in private life, his death will be mourned with a sorrow befitting the loss which his country sustains in his decease. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning and all business suspended on the day of the funeral. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious citizen who has passed from among us.

U. S. GRANT.

Virginia Eats Dirt.

It will be seen from the following dispatch that the legislature of Virginia has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.—Although the test oath clause in the new constitution was voted down by an overwhelming majority by the qualified electors of the State, and although the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Hoar, decided that it could not be exacted from the members of the legislature, yet the radical members of that body have stultified themselves by entering a *protest* against the legality of its proceedings, and reserve to themselves the ultimate right to *secede* and organize a separate and distinct body of their own. If there was any additional evidence needed to show the absurdities and follies of reconstruction, it has been furnished by this high-handed and revolutionary proceeding of the radical faction of that State. What will be the next phase in this disgraceful business remains to be seen.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—Both houses of the legislature to-day ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. In the House there were only six votes and in the Senate only four against the fourteenth and two against the fifteenth, one of the latter being a colored Senator, who declined because he believed the legislature was illegal. The legislature then, by joint resolution, adjourned until October 12th. In the House, an amendment to the bill passing the fifteenth amendment, making it take effect on and after the admission of the State into the Union, only received five votes. In the same body a resolution was offered that in view of doubts expressed about the legality of this legislature, it will, after admission into the Union, re enact the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The resolution was referred.

In the Senate to-day, before adjournment, a resolution was offered pledging the re-enactment of the two amendments after the admission of the State, and was pending when the Senate adjourned. It was opposed by a conservative Senator as casting doubt on the already pledged faith in Virginia.

ALTHOUGH the following dispatch from Vicksburg would seem to be genuine, yet it is almost incredible that a military commander would attempt such an infamous fraud, or, if he did, that it would be permitted at Washington. If such things can be done with impunity—if the ballot-box can be thus openly prostituted by the strong arm of military power—then are the people of the "freest government on earth" reduced to a more degrading state of bondage than was ever imposed upon his subjects by an absolute monarch. Compared with it, Russian despotism is the highest form of true liberty.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 7—The following telegram has been sent to the President: Gen. Ames, in an official interview with a citizen of this State on Monday last used the following language: "I intend to carry the election in November against the Dent ticket if I have to march my soldiers from precinct to precinct to effect it." Will such action fall within his legitimate power? The people wish a fair expression of the public will in the choice of Governor. The consummation of the Military Governor's avowed purpose will render the election a cheat and a national degradation.

A. C FISKE,
Chairman of National Union Republican State Executive Committee.

NEGRO CONGRESSMEN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Rev. H. M. CAIN, "negro," editor of the *Missionary Record*, the Radical organ in South Carolina, in his last number reads a terrible doom to the carpet baggers. It tells them their day is over in South Carolina, and henceforth the negro will be his own representative in that State. In respect to the Congressmen from the Charleston District he says:

"We do not know who the lucky chap may be; but one thing is pretty certain, that the negro proposes to send a true representative of his race to represent his interests at the next election for Congressmen. These long, lank, sharp-nosed gents (the carpet-baggers) may prepare for defeat. They will have to take a back seat till somebody else has had a chance. The colored people have been sold often enough, and they have come to the conclusion that these adventurers with white faces and black hearts shall not any longer belie them and fatten off their stupidity. We venture to say no one of these pretending scamps will ever go to Washington to misrepresent them again. So of certain people who are preparing to go to the Senate through the influence of colored legislators, fine speeches, and a few hundred dollars. That will not pay the way to the Senate in the future as it did in the past. Please take notice and govern yourselves accordingly."

REMARKABLE FALL OF RAIN.—The amount of water which fell during the recent storm was enormous. Very few have an idea of the real quantity. We have taken the pains to figure up the matter superficially, and the result is amazing.

During the brief continuance of the rain, from early Sunday morning to Monday morning about ten o'clock, the fall of rain in Rensselaer and Albany counties averaged five inches in depth. The area of these two counties may be put down at 12,000 square miles, which covered with water to the depth of five inches, gives 240,869,376,000,000 cubic inches of water, which is equivalent to 854,146,723,404 gallons, or 13,557,884,405 hogsheads.

The population of the globe being estimated at 1,000,000,000, the fall of rain in the counties of Rensselaer and Albany alone would supply every man, woman and child upon the face of the earth with two and one-half gallons of water per day for one year.

When it is understood that the late storm took a wide range of territory, passing through the Eastern States, down the Hudson to New York, and sweeping over Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and off to the Southwest; and when we consider that the average fall of rain was about five inches, it will readily be seen that the amount of water which fell during the two days of storm is absolutely incalculable.

It seems almost impossible that such an immense bulk of water could have been retained as vapor, hanging like a sword over the earth, and shifting hither and thither with the wind, at length descending with terrible violence and fury, and spreading ruin and disaster far and wide, but bearing blessings to man of the utmost necessity for his existence and that of the entire creation. —*Troy Whig, Oct.* 8.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.—The following proclamation has been issued by the President in accordance with custom:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence; health has prevailed throughout the land; abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman; commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths; the mines and forests have yielded liberally; the nation has increased in wealth and in strength; peace has prevailed and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union; harmony and fraternal intercourse restored are obliterating the marks of past conflict and estrangement; burdens have been lightened; means have been increased; civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is trod by none but freeman. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgements to the Supreme Author, from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence; to render prayer and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies.

Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgivings and prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to all the people of the United states to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite in the homage and praise due to the Bountiful Father of all mercies, and in fervant prayer for the continuance of the manifold blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 5th day of October, A. D., 1869, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the president:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

—An extraordinary wedding has taken place in Ireland. A couple whose united ages amounted to one hundred and ninety-six years were married in St. John's Church, Sligo; the bridegroom, who is an old decrepid shoemaker, named Anderson, being over ninety years, while the bride has seen eighty summers. The marriage, of course, created great amusement.

OBITUARY--Death of Ex-President Pierce.

We are pained to record this morning, although not unexpectedly of the death of the only then living ex President of the United States chosen by the votes of the people—Franklin Pierce, which occurred at his residence in Concord, Newhampshire, at an early hour yesterday morning, from chronic inflammation of the stomach, with which he has suffered for some time.

Mr. Pierce the fourteenth President of the United States was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father, Benjamin Pierce, a native of Massachusetts, was one of the earliest settlers in the town of Hillsborough and served as a soldier and officer throughout the revolutionary war. He was an influential Democratic politician; in 1827 and 1829 was elected Governor of the State, and died in 1839 at the age of 81.

Franklin Pierce received his early education at the academies of Hancock and Francestown, and in 1820 he entered Bowdoin college, at Brunswick, Maine. His ambition at this period was of a military cast, and he was a zealous officer in a college company of soldiers. He graduated in 1824, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and began practice at Hillsborough. He did not at first succeed as an advocate and his first case was a marked failure. He remarked to a friend who condoled with him:

"I will try nine hundred and ninety-nine cases if clients will continue to trust me, and if I fail just as I have to-day will try the thousandth. I shall live to argue cases in this Court House in a manner that will mortify neither myself nor my friends."

He was an ardent advocate of the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, and in 1829 was himself elected by the town of Hillsborough, its representative in the State Legislature. He served four years in that body, and in the last two was chosen Speaker. In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. He remained a member of the House until 1837, when he was elected to the United States Senate, in which *he* took his seat as the youngest member, having barely reached the legal age for the position. In 1842 he resigned his seat and returned to the practice of his profession at Concord, N. H. In 1846 President Polk offered him the post of United States Attorney General, which he declined.

In 1847, when the State was called upon to furnish troops for the Mexican War, he enrolled himself a member of one of the first volunteer companies of Concord, but did not remain long in the ranks. He was appointed Colonel of the Ninth Regiment and shortly after was commissioned Brigadier General of the Army. In the battle of Contreras he was severely hurt by the falling of his horse, but continued during the day at the head of his brigade. In the battle of Churubusco, while leading his men against the enemy, he fell fainting from the pain of his injuries, but refused to quit the field. After the battle the Mexican commander having opened negotiations of peace, General Scott appointed General Pierce one of the commissioners to arrange the terms of an armistice. The truce was of short duration, and the battle of Molino del Ray and Chapultepec followed, and soon afterward the city of Mexico capitulated. Gen. Pierce remained in the city till December, when, the war being ended, he returned home, and resigned his commission and again practiced law.

In 1850 he was elected a member of the Convention called by the people of New Hampshire to revise their State Constitution and was chosen President by an almost unanimous vote. In this position he exerted himself to procure the removal from the Constitution of the tests by which Catholics are excluded from certain offices. In 1852 at the Baltimore National Democratic Convention, on the 26th ballot his name was brought forward by the Virginia delegation for President of the United States and on the 94th ballot he was nominated by 282 votes to 11 for all the other candidates. His principal competitors were James Buchanan, Lewis Cass, Wm. L. Marcy and Stephen A. Douglass, all of whom have since died. At the ensuing Presidential election he received the votes of all the States except Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, whose suffrages were given to Gen. Winfield Scott. Of the votes of the electoral college Pierce received 254 to Scott 42.

At an early period of his administration, President Pierce was called upon to deal with a serious question respecting the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The dispute was finally settled by negotiation. In 1853 a serious dispute with Great Britian on the subject of the fisheries was amicably settled by mutual concessions. In 1854, a treaty was negotiated at Washington between the United States and Great Britian providing for commercial reciprosity between this country and the British Provinces. The treaty with Japan was also ratified. In the spring of 1854 property belonging to American citizens at Graytown, in Nicaragua, having been stolen and reparation refused the place was bombarded and most of it burned. In 1855 occurred the filibuster invasion of Nicaragua by General William Walker. In 1855 circumstances occurred which for a time seriously disturbed the harmony between the United States and Great Britian. Enlistments for the British army were made secretly in this country and the President demanded the recall of the British Minister, Mr. Campton. This was refused, and Mr. Pierce dismissed not only the minister, but the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnatti. The matter was finally settled.

After Mr. Pierce's Presidential term expired in 1857, he visited Madeira, travelled extensively in Europe, and returned in 1860. In 1861 he made a speech at a mass meeting in Concord, and declared in favor of the Union against the Southern Confederacy, and urged the people to give the administration a cordial support. Since then he has led a retired life, most of his time on his farm in New Hampshire. During the past few years he has suffered a great deal with the disease which caused his death. He leaves a wife, but no children; his only son, a lad of ten years, having been killed in a railroad accident in Massachusetts during the early part of his Presidential career and in which he, himself, was badly injured.

The death of Mr. Pierce leaves but two living ex-Presidents of the United States, viz: Fillmore and Johnson, who were made Presidents by the death of Taylor and Lincoln, and, as stated above, Mr. Pierce was the only living ex-President who was chosen to the positian by the votes of his countrymen.

The demise of this American statesman and patriot, will cast a gloom over the whole country. May he rest in peace.—*Pittsburg Post.*

—A man named Harlam, aged about thirty years, was found murdered about one-half mile above Mohrville, Berks county, a station on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, about ten miles north of Reading, on Saturday morning last. The head and throat of the murdered man were both cut, evidently by a hatchet, which was found in the immediate vicinity. The murderer has not yet been detected, though the detectives are on his track.

Robinson Crusoe's Island.

ITS HISTORY AND PRESENT SETTLEMEST BY A PARTY OF GERMANS.

If there is one spot on earth in which all who speak the English tongue may be said to take a common interest it is the Island of Juan Fernandez. The favorite tale of nearly every childhood is by most of us remembered through life with grateful affection, and the scene of its marvelous incidents shares in our regard. It may be true that the proper Robinson Crusoe's Island was not off the coast of Chili at all, but in the mouth of the Orinoco; and it may allso be true that the continent should be called Columbia, and not America; but habit has endeared in both cases the existing usage so that imagination takes precedence of what is or ought to be fact, and the continent will be America and Juan Fernandez Robinson Crusoe's Island until the end of the chapter.

As most readers are aware, this classic corner of the earth is in latitude 33 degrees 40 minutes S., about 400 miles off the coast of Chili, and is about the size of Staten Island. It is, however, far more ruggedly picturesque than that beautiful suburb, and boasts one mountain, Yungue, that towers 4,000 feet above the sea. Around it grow in luxuriant abundance various grains, peaches, figs, and other fruits, together with the sandal-wood tree and the cork; and among these disport themselves—or did a few years ago—many wild goats, and not a few wild horses. Excellent fish are abundant there, and, with the sweetest of water and a delicious climate, a more inviting spot can hardly be imagined. So thought the early buccaneers who made it a resort for many a day, and so thought afterward American and English whalers who touched there for supplies.

For some years the Chilian Government disturbed the solitude of the place by making it a penal colony; but the convicts rose in revolt, there was some bloodshed, a village that had been built at Port Cumberland, the harbor, was burned, and the authorities, after ferretting out and putting to death the wretches who, on completing their work of destruction, had fled to the woods, abandoned the Island to the goats and horses. Subsequently two or three wandering Chilians found shelter there and eked out a livelihood that the generous soil for the most part easily supplied, by selling the passing ships vegetables and water. In 1849, when the memorable rush was made for the gold fields of California, some of the ships bound thither round Cape Horn touched at Juan Fernandez.

They found there, besides some half a score of Chilians, including women and children, the mate of an American whaler, who, like Shelkirk, had left his vessel from choice to dwell upon the Island, and who had a family by one of the Chilian women. This man looked not unlike the pictures of "Robinson Crusoe"—having garments of goat skins, a long beard, and that expression of profound yet melancholy calm which people who live in solitude are prone to have. He seemed, notwithstanding, to be contented, and spoke not of leaving the place or any wish to change his condition. A grotto near the shore he pointed out as Robinson Crusoe's Cave, and showed other spots identifying them with localities spoken of in Defoe's story. He appeared to regard himself as Selkirk's representative, and to take pride in being so accepted.

Twenty years seem to have passed after this without any other or more definite use being made of Juan Fernandez; but last winter it was ceded by the Chilian government to a company of Germans, who are led by one Robert Wehrhan, a Saxon engineer. He and his Society have now taken possession of the Island and purpose to make it their home. They number some sixty or seventy individuals, and have taken with them cows and other cattle, swine, fowls, all kinds of agricultural implements, with boats and fishing apparatus, and tools for the various mechanical trades.

It is said that Wehrhan left Germany eleven years ago, and after passing some time in England, was engaged on railways in South America. While there he conceived the idea that he has now carried into effect. This is a repetion on a larger scale of the experiment of Pitcairn's Island, without, of course, the criminal preface that stained the history of the crew of the Bounty. The world will watch the career of this little colony with deeply interested eyes; for, apart from the curiosity and sympathy naturally attracted by the experiment itself, no more engaging spot could have been chosen in which to make it than that which is cherished in so many hearts as Robinson Crusoe's Island.—*N. Y. Times, Oct.* 7.

—Leonard Gilman and Henry Cox, of Aroostook county, Me., were arrested last week, together with four other men, on the charge of having murdered Thomas Holland, a discharged British soldier, some two years ago. Holland was missed September 23d, 1867, and there were suspicions that a gang of desperadoes who lived near him, at the village of Munquart, thirty miles above Woodstock, N. B., had murdered him, but nothing decisive was done about it. A few months after Holland's disappearance a fresh grave was found, and when the parties who found it visited it again, shortly after, it had been opened and the body removed. A few weeks ago another grave was found near where the first one was, and in it were found a human skull, a few ribs, the bones of a hand, tufts of hair, etc. These discoveries led to investigations which caused the arrest of the parties mentioned above.

—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says: The food prospects in Georgia were never darker even during the war than they are now. If let to her own resources, half the population of Georgia would probably starve before another crop is produced. More than one-half the food we shall consume before next fall must come from abroad, and come from a land of scanty crops and scarce supplies. Already forage and corn are so scarce in the West that stock is sacrificed to prevent wintering; and when we come to buy food in those regions and bring it here, we shall suffer in the pockets.

—A lady in San Francisco is having manufactured for the President an elegant watch box of solid gold, bearing upon one side the coat-of-arms of the State of California, and upon the other, in enamel, the President's name. What office does she expect, we wonder? or in what gentleman's interest is she working, for whom to procure the President's signature to the document, commencing, "Know all men by these *presents*," &c.

—A Mrs. Kate Robinson, near Indianapolis, heard her child, three years old, fall into a cistern in the yard, and unable to get hold of a ladder which had been displaced, she jumped into the cistern and dived three times to the bottom before she caught the child. Her cries drew the neighbors there, and both mother and child were rescued from their perilous position.

OHIO ELECTION.—Latest returns indicate the election of Hayes over Pendleton, for Governor, by about 5,000.

General News Items.

—A Mrs. Webster, wife of a laborer, was run over and killed on the railroad near Belfonte, one day last week.

—Joseph Thompson committed suicide by shooting himself, in Birmingham, Allegheny county, on Thursday last.

—The men in a coal mine at West Pittston narrowly escaped the fate of the miners at Avondale one day last week. The alarm was given in time, and the men were hoisted out of the shaft in short order.

—A ruffian has been arrested in Nashville for cracking a colored individual, of the feminine gender, over the cocoanut with a plank. The head was not hurt, but the destruction of the lumber caused the arrest.

—At the municipal election in Mobile on Monday the Democrats polled 4,000 out of 4,460 registered voters, and in Savannah, on the same day, they carried the election by about 3,000. The negroes generally in both cities voted with the Democrats.

—A new knitting machine has been perfected in Hamilton, Ont., that knits 324,000 stiches of ribbed work, colored or plain, per minute. It has been patented in the United States and Canada. It is estimated that one machine will turn out 500 shirts per day.

—Mr. R. H. Jacobs, of Norfolk Va., in eating a remarkable fine peach the other day, found the stone somewhat deformed, and opened it with his knife, when, to his great amazement, he found the kernel contained two perfectly-developed grains of oats.

—Later accounts of the flood in Maine represent the town of Eastport as nearly demolished. In Calais, the destruction of buildings and damage to vessels are great. The Penobscot river is swollen to its highest and millions of logs have been swept down its current.

—Sackville, New Brunswick, was visited by a terrible storm and tide on Monday night week. A large amount of property was destroyed, and thousands of cattle were drowned. The loss at Sackville is estimated at $1,000,000. The storm extended to other parts of the province.

—An Indiana town was lately frightened by burglars. Twenty-five men armed to the teeth at last cornered the depredators, as they supposed, and guarded a house closely for several hours, no one daring to enter, finally they mustered up courage, searched the house and found two cents.

—An old lady named Annie Moore and an infant grand-daughter which she bore in her arms, were crushed to death in Pittsburgh, on Monday morning, by being run over by a brewer's wagon laden with beer barrels. The driver, Gerhardt Johnson, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

—Aaron Algard, a most notorious burglar, thief, and jail breaker was tried in Bucks county the other day and convicted, on five bills of indictment, charging him with various burglaries and robberies. The judge sentenced the desperado to confinement in the penitentiary for seventeen years.

—An old darkey of the Radical persuasion met a conservative neighbor the other day, near Waynesboro, Tenn., and being asked by his neighbor what was the latest news, he exclaimed, "Oh, good news, sah! good news! Mr. Senter's gwine to call de Loyal Legislator togedder to take action on de *fifteenth commandment.*"

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.
Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery.
Using both threads directly from the spools.
No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.
Wide range of application without change of adjustment.
The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.

Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the fairs and exhibitions of the United States and Europe, have been awarded the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, and the WORK DONE BY THEM, wherever exhibited in competition.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines. ☞ For sale by C. T. ROBERTS, Ebensburg. [June 3, 1869.-1y.

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN of New York, in writing to the proprietors of Roback's Medicines, says: "I have examined the formula you sent me of Roback's Blood Pills, and am glad to notice that you do not use any mercury or other mineral substance in their composition. The podophyllin employed is, in my opinion, the best article that can enter into the composition of a cathartic pill, and is one of the most valuable cholagogue cathartics, operating mildly yet effectually, arousing the whole biliary and digestive apparatus. They likewise exert a favorable influence on the cutaneous functions, producing and maintainining a constant moisture of the skin. They must act as a powerful alterative and produce lasting impressions upon the glandular system and secretory organs, and produce evacuations from the bowels when mercurial and other agents fail. Their action upon the liver must be specific, arousing the secretions and producing free bilious evacuations, and in chronic heptic derangements with dyspepsia they are invaluable. Their range of application is, perhaps, more extensive than any other cathartic or liver pill, combining, as they do, the active principle of mandrake root and black cohosh in such an eminent degree, and are really a desirable family medicine, which can be taken at all times by children, as well as adults, with the happiest results."

Roback's Blood Pills are made both with and without sugar coating, and can be obtained of Lemmon & Murray, at 25 cents per box.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—The Boston *Traveller* says: This Bitters is very generally used throughout the United States and Europe, and the Proprietor has received the most complimentary testimonials from thousands who have experienced its beneficial effects. It is an acknowledged preventive for Cholera, and highly recommended for Debility, Prostration of the System, Disorders of the Digestive Organs, Liver Complaints, and numerous other diseases.—The Bitters is not a liquor preparation, contains no intoxicating ingredients whatever, gives tone to the whole system, and is very carefully prepared by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists in America, from roots and herbs gathered in Germany.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC combines the ingredients of the Bitters with *pure* Santa Cruz Rom, orange, anise, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulant is necessary. It is a preparation of rare value, and most agreeable to the palate. Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sold everywhere. [sept.30.1m.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.
For sale by R. J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebensburg

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
REESE J. LLOYD, AGENT, EBENSBURG, PA.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JNO. FAREIRA,
718 ARCH ST.,
Middle of the Block, bet'n 7th and 8th Sts., south side,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of FANCY FURS for Ladies' and Children's wear.

Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my old and favorably known FUR EMPORIUM, and having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands, in Europe, and have had them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Cambria and adjacent counties to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other respectable House in this city. All Furs Warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales.

JOHN FAREIRA,
sep.30.-4m. 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

DWELLING AND STORE HOUSE AND THREE LOTS OF GROUND IN LORETTO FOR SALE!—The undersigned offers at private sale, on fair terms and easy payments, 3 Lots of Ground in Loretto boro', on which there are erected a 2½ story Frame House, 60x40 feet, containing a Store Room, 24x18 feet, and four other rooms on the first and five rooms on the second floor, all newly painted, a Warehouse, Stable, Lumber Yard, 2 Corn Cribs, Buggy Shed, and other necessary outbuildings. The property is a most desirable one, and will be sold cheap.

Loretto, Sept. 23, 1869. F. JACOB.

CALLAN HOUSE FOR SALE.—The well known, commodious and popular summer resort, the CALLAN HOUSE, located at Cresson, is offered at private sale on accommodating terms. It is a most desirable property, the buildings being all new and in the best of order. The wish to sell is prompted solely by a desire to quit the business. For price, terms, etc., apply in person or by letter to

WILLIAM CALLAN.
Sept. 16, 1869. 2m. Cresson, Pa.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, on the 20th day of August last, a GRAY HORSE, with a sore about his tail or rump—supposed to be 10 or 12 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

GEORGE RUTLEDGE.
Clearfield Twp., Sept. 30, 1869.-3t.

1869. FALL TRADE. 1869.
I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE,
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARE,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c.
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, TEA CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVE.
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES.
And any Cooking Stove desired I will sell when ordered at manufacturer's prices. Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., &c., pairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell, will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and Conductors
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I would call particular attention to the Lamp House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER
It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' Lamps now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,* of the most popular kinds; *Hardware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cleavers, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives of great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Razor Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Tenon Saws, Machines, Augers, Chisels, Planes, Drawing Knives, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Trace Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Shoes, Horse Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Hoes, Screen Doors, Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Shingle Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifle Barrels, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Stove Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Lamps, Lard Oil, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO & CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash.* A liberal discount made to country dealers buying for wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENS

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, : : : OCT. 14, 1869.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

THE RESULT IN CAMBRIA.—Although the election of the entire democratic ticket in this county is beyond the shadow of doubt, yet the returns received up to the time of going to press are so meagre as to preclude the possibility of forming an estimate of the probable majority. We give the reported vote for Governor, Supreme Judge and Assemblyman in the several townships heard from, as well as the losses and gains in each on the vote for Governor as compared with the Auditor General's vote last year:

Blacklick Twp.—Packer 50, Geary 64; Pershing 49, Williams 65; Porter 50, Flanagan 64. Dem. loss, 3; Rep. loss, 8.

Conemaugh Bor., (Two Wards,)—Packer 235, Geary 84; Pershing 239, Williams 81; Porter 230, Flanagan 87. Democratic loss, 26; Republican loss, 26.

Cambria Twp.—Packer 45, Geary 151; Pershing 49, Williams 147; Porter 46, Flanagan 142. Dem. loss 4; Rep. loss, 18.

Carrolltown Bor.—Packer 81, Geary 3; Pershing 81, Williams 3; Porter 79, Flanagan 3. Dem. gain, 6; Rep. loss, 1.

Carroll Tp.—Packer 252, Geary 38; Pershing 252, Williams 38; Porter 247, Flanagan 38. Dem loss, 20; Rep. gain, 10.

Chest Springs Bor.—Packer 28, Geary 29; Pershing 13, Williams 13; Porter 25, Flanagan 14. Dem. loss, 9; Rep. gain, 3.

Chest Twp.—Packer 115, Geary 18; Pershing 110, Williams 19; Porter 115, Flanagan 17. Dem. loss, 20; Rep. loss, 13.

Croyle Twp.—Packer 95, Geary 58; Pershing 96, Williams 56. None others reported. Dem. loss, 7; Rep. gain, 3.

Cambria Bor.—Packer 192, Geary 47; Pershing 176, Williams 17. None others reported. Dem. loss, 25; Rep. gain, 20.

Conemaugh Twp.—Packer 47, Geary 74; Pershing 45, Williams 71. None others reported. Dem. loss, 14; Rep. loss, 28.

Ebensburg Bor.—E. W., Packer 20, Geary 88; Pershing 21, Williams, 87; Porter 20, Flanagan 87. W. W., Packer 66, Geary 36; Pershing 66, Williams 55; Porter 66, Williams 53. Dem. loss, 6; Rep. loss, 5.

Franklin Bor.—Packer 26, Geary 61; Pershing 26, Williams 58. Dem. loss 2, Rep. 1.

Gallitzin Twp.—Packer 113, Geary 60; Pershing 115, Williams 47. None others reported. Dem. loss, 10; Rep. loss, 7.

Johnstown, (Six Wards,)—Packer 1347, Geary 616; Pershing 372, Williams 581. None others reported. Dem. loss, 4; Rep. loss, 58.

Jackson Twp.—Packer 56, Geary 83; Pershing 60, Williams 71. None others reported. Dem. loss, 14; Rep. loss, 8.

Loretto Bor.—Packer 45, Geary 8; Pershing 44, Williams 9; Porter 36, Flanagan 10. For Register, Oatman 35, Davis 10; for Commissioner, Neason 22, Gallagher 24. Loss on Governor's vote: Dem., 6; Rep., 2.

Munster Twp.—Packer 96, Geary 15; Pershing 96, Williams 15; Porter 84, Flanagan 13. Dem. loss, 19.

Midville Bor.—Packer 112, Geary 162, Pershing 107, Williams 169. None others reported. Dem. loss, 3; Rep. loss, 54.

Richland Twp.—Packer 117, Geary 142; Pershing 111, Williams 143. None others reported. Dem. loss, 33; Rep. loss, 31.

Taylor Twp.—Packer 48, Geary 146. None others reported. Dem. loss, 15. Rep. gain, 1.

White Twp.—Packer 58, Geary 120; Pershing 58, Williams 121; Porter 52, Flanagan 117. Dem. gain, 6; Rep. gain, 13.

Yoder Twp.—Packer 46, Geary 88; Pershing 49, Williams 81. Dem. loss 6, Rep. 15.

Reported majorities: E. Conemaugh, 9 for Packer; Prospect, 31 for Packer; Allegheny tp., 2 for Gallagher, Rep., for Commis'r.

LOCAL PRUNINGS AND PENCHINGS.—Mr. George Null, of Munster township, will offer at public sale, on the 25th inst., five acres of land, dwelling house and other property. See advertisement and handbills.

John Kinney, convicted of larceny at last term of Court for appropriating the contents of a pocket-book found by him, was sentenced on Tuesday, at the Argument Court, to two months' imprisonment in the county jail.

The afternoon train on the E. & C. R. R. was withdrawn on Monday last, and hence forth we will have to be satisfied with the old order of things. The afternoon train was certainly a great accommodation to our citizens, but we presume it didn't pay, and hence its withdrawal.

A smash-up of a cattle train, caused by the breaking of an axle of one of the cars, occurred near Lewistown, on Sunday last, and the result was that some two hundred cattle and sheep were killed. The express train west was checked just in time to prevent its running into the wreck.

Mr. Daniel T. Jones, a well known citizen of Cambria township, died very suddenly on Wednesday afternoon. He had been to this place attending the election on Tuesday, and it is said that he was found lying on the road, not far from his residence, on the same evening, and conveyed to his home, where he died as above stated.

Joseph Geesey, of Fraukstown township, Blair county, aged 70 years, by mistake opened a door over the basement cellar, to which no stairs were attached, on Saturday night week, and fell into the cellar, striking an iron hoop lying upon top of a keg, which broke his upper jaw and completely severed from his face his upper lip and a portion of his nose. Owing to his advanced age, his injuries will probably prove fatal.

The County Commissioners advertise in our paper to day that they will receive proposals for the erection of the new county prison. The drawings for the proposed edifice, which were executed by Edward Haviland, Esq., architect, of York, Pa., are said to be models of excellence and beauty, and under his supervision the new jail will no doubt be a credit to our county and a safe and commodious structure for the retention of criminals.

THE BOROUGH ELECTION.—The election passed off peacably, although there was considerable excitement on one or two local issues. The old bone of contention, the hog question, took precedence of all political considerations, State, county and borough, and split up both parties more or less in the selection of borough officers. The result was that the contest was pretty close in both wards, although victory has once again perched upon the banners of the "hog in" men. For the borough at large, Samuel W. Davis was elected Burgess and Dr. D. W. Evans, R. R. Davis and Geo. W. Reade chosen School Directors—all Bepublicans. In the East Ward the following gentlemen, all of the radical faith except the last named, were elected; Council, F. H. Barker; Justice of Peace, E. J. Waters; Constable, Thos. Todd; Judge of Election, John J. Evans; Inspectors, Geo. W. Jones and Jos. McDonald. In the West Ward all elected are Democrats, except, of course, Mr. Williams, one of the Inspectors. They are as follows: Council, Owen Cunningham; Constable, George Gurley; Judge of Election, James Myers; Inspectors, Jerry Fagan and Thos W. Williams.

FATHER LEMKE'S DOINGS.—We copy from a late issue of the Elizabeth (N. J.) *Monitor* the following account of the past and present labors of the venerable Father Lemke, and next week we shall give place to still further extracts from the same paper relative to the good work being performed by the Benedictine Sisters, an order established there under the auspices of Mr. Lemke. It will be remembered that this much beloved priest collected money in Northern Cambria for the purpose of building at his new home, and the article given below will show how faithfully he has performed that trust. It will also prove interesting to the numerous and earnest friends of Dr. Lemke in this county:

St. Michael's parish, of this city, is blessed with a pastor whose history illustrates in a remarkable manner the chances and changes of human life. In the wars that desolated Europe in the early part of the century, PETER HENRY LEMKE served several years with distinction. On leaving the army, he became a theological student, and, after diligent preparation, was admitted to the priesthood. For a season he served the church near his old home in Germany; but seeking a new field of usefulness, he finally settled in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, some thirty five years ago.

Notes of the arduous labors and wonderful success of this venerable pastor in the land of Penn, lie before me. The details of his settlement in the dense wilderness, where he finally gathered the largest congregation in Western Pennsylania, surpass in interest the glowing pages of romance. His own hands aided in subduing a forest whose history dated from a former century. He shared in all the hardships and privations of the pioneers of civilization, and strengthened faint hearts by active charities and noble words. The wilderness literally blossomed around his footsteps: while his moral worth convinced all who listened to his inculcations that he was in earnest in seeking to make his people prosperous and happy.

Where, in the year of grace 1840, monarchs of the forest waved widely extended branches, a prosperous community have pleasant homes. Carrolltown is described as possessing tasteful dwellings, good hotels, thriving merchants and artisans, and is surrounded by as industrious an agricultural population as any town in the commonwealth. One familiar with the marvelous facts he attests, makes this remarkable statement: "And all this population, industry and wealth is mainly owing to the energy and zeal of one man, and that man Rev. P. H. LEMKE."

Testimonials in my posse-sion set forth, in well chosen words, the moral worth and amiable character of a pastor, whom the people of Carrolltown regard as a public benefactor.

It is not my purpose to dwell on this interesting page of my neighbor's history. His manifold duties so fully engross his thoughts, that he has but little desire to recall the scenes and incidents of an eventful life.

One more instance of his efforts to do good, and I shall pass on to note his present work: Rev. Mr. LEMKE gathered the first congregation of Roman Catholic Christians in Kansas, for whom he built a church; but while he was absent in Europe, on business, the border ruffians applied the torch, and the pleasant sanctuary shared the fate of many attractive homes.

This act of lawless men was the means of directing the indefatigable missionary to Elizabeth. The congregation of St. Michael were sadly in need of a faithful minister. They were few in number, possessed but little wealth, a heavy debt rested on their property, threatening its forfeiture. Their church was small, and destitute of ornament. Desirous of being useful, Mr. LEMKE cheerfully yielded to Bishop BAYLEY'S request, and, during the last nine years, has labored faithfully to promote the best interests of an important, parish. It is the testimony of its parishioners, that their pastor has earnestly sought to make his people intelligent citizens and devout Christians.

But the crowning glory of this eminent pastor's life remains to be stated:

Desirous of providing the means for erecting a new house of worship for his congregation, he has just deeded, for their benefit, all his estate as a free gift! Of the value of this donation, some idea may be formed when I state that it includes a large portion of that hand some plat of ground bounded in part by Spring, Magnolia and Bond streets.

His gift is a magnificent one, for it includes all his worldly wealth! His pleasant home, his money, securities, plats of land, all his property, he has consecrated to holy uses. The humblest member of his flock is hardly as destitute of what the world calls valuable possessions, as the minister whose life has been checkered by such wondrous vicissitudes.

In this selfish age we rarely hear of men whose virtues make their lives sublime. Many give of their abundance, and the world applauds. But in our midst, greatly beloved by those who enjoy his friendship, we find a Christian minister devoting his last dollar to the service of the Redeemer whose excellencies he loves to proclaim.

On the spacious grounds adjoining the home of the BENEDICTINE SISTERS, on Magnolia St., a substantial brick church, for the use of St. Michael's congregation, is to be erected at an early day. The work of grading will be commenced forthwith. The site is very pleasant, convenient of access, and the sacred edifice will soon be surrounded by the homes of a prosperous people. The plans of the proposed structure show that the basement is to be arranged for school-rooms.

That the munificent donation of their pastor may incite the congregation to diligence in every good work, and that he may find his reward in the approving smiles of the Saviour whom he diligently serves, is the ardent desire of all who are familiar with the history of his eventful life. JAMES S. DRAKE.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.—At a meeting of Highland Division, No. 84, Sons of Temperance, held at their Hall in this place, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted:

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the dispensation of His all-wise providence, has seen fit to call from his earthly probation to a mansion in Heaven, our beloved brother, DAVID J. DAVIS. Therefore

Resolved, That in the solemn visitation our Division lost a faithful brother, the Sabbath School a devoted and efficient teacher, the church an eminent member, the community a valued citizen, his widow a loving husband, his adopted child a kind father, and we, his friends, a faithful and untiring co-laborer in the Temperance cause.

Resolved, That our esteemed brother, by his uniformity consistent life, exemplified the power of Christianity to dignify and ennoble the human heart, which gives us the assurance that we "sorrow not as those who have no hope."

Resolved, That we tender our condolence and earnest sympathy to his afflicted and bereaved widow and adopted child, and point them to Him who hath declared himself the God of the widow and father of the fatherless.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved widow and friends of the deceased, and that they be published in our town papers.

JNO. J. EVANS,
JNO. GITTINGS,
THOS. W. JONES,
} Committee.

"THE LARGEST."—Oak Hall is always spoken of as the "Largest Clothing House" in Philadelphia. In fact there is not in the State, nor anywhere in the country, unless it be in New York City, a clothing establishment that can compare in size with Wanamaker & Brown's. But that is not the best of it. It were not much to be the largest only, but to be the largest and the *best* is a distinction of which our friends at Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia, may well be proud.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, at Edinboro, is the best place for the young people of Western Pennsylvania to obtain an education. Its advantages are surpassed by no similar institution known to us.

Local Correspondence.

CARROLLTOWN, Oct. 11, 1869.

Dear Freeman—A young man named Leaman, whose parents reside in this place, met with quite a serious accident last week. He had gone to a wood in the vicinity for the purpose of gathering chestnuts, and while in the act of climbing a tree, he trusted his weight on a defective limb, which broke and precipitated him to the ground, fracturing one of his legs at the hip. Dr. Oatman adjusted the broken bone, and the boy is now doing as well as could be expected, considering the painful nature of his injuries.

During the early part of last week a lad whose name I understood to be Leavy, and whose parents reside near St. Nicholas, in Blacklick township, was kicked in the abdomen by a horse, and his death resulted from the sad occurrence on the following day. There is a tendency among the most of boys to expose themselves to unnecessary danger with fractious horses, and this unfortunate accident should be a warning to them to be more careful in the future.

An enthusiastic democratic meeting was held at Blum's Hall, in this place, on Saturday evening last, and was addressed by F. A. Shoemaker and R. L. Johnston, Esqs., of your town. As the long agony will be over before this will be in print, I deem it unnecessary to particularize the meeting.

Your correspondent is engaged in preparing some valuable and interesting reminiscences of the early history of this neighborhood, as gleaned from the recollections of several old settlers who have resided in the vicinity for more than half a century, and will endeavor to have the first of the series ready for publication in your next issue.

I have learned that a few, at least, appreciate my "pen pictures," and express a desire that I should continue them. Well, all that was mortal of a yet young woman, whose only regret in severing the ties which bound her to earth was the thought of her little children, who would be bereft of parental care, was borne past our window, a few days ago, and a funeral cortege of afflicted relatives and sympathizing friends followed to see her remains consigned to their final resting place. The incident gave rise to thoughts which perhaps may find a response in the hearts of many of your readers, and my inclination leads me to write them out as the first chapter in

FAMILIAR SCENES.

Some writer has remarked that "every house contains its skeleton," and he might have added that "every home possesses an angel." Talented writers overlook the simpler home scenes, in which all are interested, and elaborate upon grand themes that only interest the few—like the munificent charities of many of our wealthy ones, who would bestow thousands where their benevolence would be widely advertised, but would turn aside with a cold sneer from the ragged and starving victim of want who solicits a few pennies for the purpose of purchasing food to keep body and soul together.

Every hearth has its domestic angel! Perhaps the bodily presence has long since mingled with its native dust, but the memory of that angel is still with you constantly, and only disappears when your eyes are closed on earth forever. Need I say that angel is —your MOTHER. Mayhap you recall her appearance by looking back to years long gone, when the great world was a sealed book to you, for you were then in your innocent childhood, and your world was confined to the not distant hills where the sun rose or sank to rest—at least you thought so then. The long summer days flew dreamily by, and the winter evenings gathered the family group around the old hearth stone, but there is one alone, of all that group, whose form and features are indelibly stamped upon your memory. With many it may have been but a trifling score of years ago, and though hillocks and tomb-stones intervene, that mild, placid countenance, and the gentle tones of her voice, seem as real to-day as then. But her mission has long since been fulfilled and dust has been gathered to native dust again.

That picture of the past is and will be with us even until our latest breath, prominent in the foreground—represented in colors grateful and glowing to the memory—and we reverentially drop the curtin over a scene upon which the pall has long since been laid, but which the funeral of this young mother has so vividly recalled to-day.

With others, the lapse of years finds a shriveled and almost spectral remnant of a once round, full form; a stooping, bent and aged figure, whence the spirit saems loth to depart from scenes which have been hallowed and sanctified by her presence. Her holy admonitions and wise counsels have guided your youthful footsteps; you have tried to be worthy of your pure, dear mother, and hesitate at no sacrifice you could make to smooth the path of her declining years, for you knew that in a little while the grave would rob you of your greatest earthly treasure. O! you who are blessed with the living presence of a hearth angel, I hope and pray the picture is not overdrawn in your case. Cherish your mother. Let no vain regrets and useless repinings of neglect, or of the pain you may have caused her, mar your loving, prayerful thoughts of your dear mother after she has been called home to her reward, and the proudest epitaph that can be inscribed upon your tomb stone, after you have rejoined her, will be, "A loving, dutiful and faithful child." BUZ FUZ.

JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 12, 1869.

Dear Freeman—On last Saturday, it is said, a stable was burned to the ground in Prospect borough. Another rumor says it was a house, and still another that it was weeds and other rubbish in a garden. So it is, strange as it is, that news cannot travel a quarter of a mile without sundry discrepencies. A coroner's inquest was held, however, which soon dispelled all doubts and uncertainties on that score. The verdict of the jury was that a stable belonging to some person unknown was burned with fire until it was a perfect crisp, and that the fire originated by the contact of latent caloric with combustible matter.

The election is progressing slowly. Everybody is swearing about the radical law which mixes up the fall and spring elections so that nobody understands them. Clerks cannot be procured who will agree to keep a correct account of the election of some twenty officers out of some forty candidates. That there is a radical trick in this law there is no room for doubt. We hope, however, for the election of a Legislature and a Governor who will send this law "higher nor a kite."

Chestnuts are coming into market plentifully, but whether the abundant crop was owing to deep or shallow subsoil plowing has not been made manifest. The Farmers' Club in New York *city* ought to have this matter decided.

A heavy and durable slate roof is now being put on the new German Catholic church, the spire of the German Lutheran church is being covered with slate, the M. E. church is getting heaters put into the basement, and the Disciples' church is gaining some important accessions in the way of *new* members.

A month ago the Millville schools were supplied with new Spellers and Readers, and now they are being supplied with new Geographies and Arithmetics. Stoddart's Series, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, have been introduced. Millville has a go-ahead-tive Board of School Directors.

Life insurance and sewing machines seem to occupy much of the attention of the *dear* people hereabouts, as there are not less than ten agents in each business canvassing Johnstown and suburbs. We are afraid of them, and unless they soon leave we will *swear out life* against them.

The proceedings of our district court were too meagre to be recorded. A lady teacher was prosecuted for whipping a child, but when the Grand Jury heard the testimony they couldn't find a true bill, and the poor, disconsolate man who had spunk enough to sue had to go home with a flea in his ear.—Court adjourned on Wednesday without transacting much business.

The Gregories were here playing in Union Hall, but who the Gregories are is not yet distinctly manifest. A man named "Nick," or "Nickle," performed a predestigitatorial marvel at the Opera House by swallowing several handkerchiefs and so forth. He was patronized because he didn't digest what he swallowed. Frank Rivers doesn't understand how to get a full house here. 'Cause why, he doesn't admit reporters.

I made a slight mistake in regard to Geo. T. Swank's Directory, having only seen the advance sheets. It contains upwards of 3,000 names and is a book of over one hundred pages. To err is human.

The absence of a good literary society is seriously felt in Johnstown. It is somewhat singular that a place of its size cannot afford a good literary society. We hope that some of our citizens who are possessed of minds of some calibre will get up an institution of this kind worthy of the name. In looking over the Johnstown Directory we see nothing of the kind mentioned, though it contains some three thousand names and a complete directory of churches, schools, lodges, court, council, etc., etc.

The weather is somewhat fall like—chilly but not cold. We have seen snow before the October election as often as twenty times in our comparatively brief history, whereas we have not yet had any frost this season.

The grape crop promises to be abundant here. One of our neighbors plucked four bushels from one vine, and other vines appear as full.

There was a republican meeting in Union Hall on Saturday night, and there are two tickets up in our town, but beyond this the campaign has been as dull a one as we ever witnessed. ROB ROY.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 9, 1869.

Dear Freeman—After a somewhat protracted silence it may not be amiss for me to chronicle a few passing events in order to let your readers know that I am still in the land of the living.

We had a rousing democratic meeting here on Saturday evening last. Messrs. Shoemaker and Johnston were the speakers, and did ample justice to the cause, as indeed they are well able to do. On the same evening our quiet village was illuminated by the cheerful countenance of your generous correspondent, "Buz Fuz," who is one of nature's noblemen. The universally expressed hope is that he may come soon again, and so on *ad infinitum*. James C. Easly, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Scanlan, of Carrolltown, both tip-top gentlemen, paid our village a brief visit on the same occasion.

I saw Mr. F. Hoover, the gentleman who recently *dyed* in Altoona, and yet still lives to tell the tale. He says that he wished to present a more youthful appearance than is his wont, on going to see his mother, so that she would not recognize him, but instead of the improvement sought for he got both his head and face burned black. His mother would doubtless have mistaken him for an unbleached American, and would have disowned him. He says he will never *dye* again if he can help it. If he should, however, it will then be time enough to say "Peace to his ashes."

The carpenters are busy just now repairing the old portion of the church edifice here. They are taking off the old roof this week, and by the last of next week a new roof will most likely be on in its stead. Our painter friend, Mr. John A. McIntyre, is now at work on the new addition recently put to the church. John is the man to do a good job of painting, as is evidenced by his work on the American Hotel, on the dwelling and store of Mr. E. R. Dunegan, and on the residence of Mr. Chas. Dillon—all in this place.

A young storekeeper in this village went out a few evenings since, and seeing some geese in a pond, mistook them for wild ones, no doubt, and shot and killed one of them. He did not recover from his hallucination until the lady who owned the geese informed him that seventy-five cents was the price of the slaughtered goose, whereupon he handed over the stamps, consoling himself in the meantime with the thought that he got the worth of his money anyhow.

As it is near election day I will close under Geary's administration, and if he should be re-elected, then good-bye forever.

VELO C. PEDE.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.—Our gallant and much esteemed friend, Capt. Jas. H. Gageby, writes as follows in contradiction of one or two statements recently made by our Johnstown correspondent in reference to his transfer from the 37th to the 3d Regiment of U. S. Infantry. We give the contents of the Captain's letter in full, except the five dollar "william" which he did us the kindness to enclose, and for which he has our most sincere thanks, as he ever has had our best wishes.

FT. LARNED, Kansas, Oct. 4, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. PIKE—I have just received two copies of the "Freeman," Nos. 32 and 33, Vol. 3. I have not received any papers from you since July 15th, the date of my departure from Ft. Stanton. However, I will receive them regularly now, as we have a mail once a week. Your correspondent "Rob Roy," though no doubt a well meaning gentleman, is in error in his remarks concerning the supposed honor gained in my transfer to the 3d Infantry. The fact that I am retained, and not sent home on "awaiting orders," is simply a certificate that I am fit for active service. As regards the duties being "more responsible," he is likewise in error. While at Ft. Stanton we were almost constantly on the war path, scouting for Indians, and frequently enjoyed the luxury of a "free fight" with them. At this post we perform none but the usual garrison duties.

Our prospect for a trip to Northern Texas is very good. The Cheyennes are rather restive and may conclude to leave their reservation, which would give us another winter campaign.

Enclosed find a V, which please place to my credit, and continue forwarding your paper as heretofore. Very respectfully,

Your old friend,
JAMES H. GAGEBY,
Capt., 3d Infantry.

AN EXCITING CONTEST.—The contest for borough officers, in the election of Tuesday, was a very exciting one in this locality, but the result has effected in no way the price of goods at R. R. Davis' cheap cash store in the East Ward, where an abundance of fall goods, pretty, cheap, and of all kinds and styles, have been opened within the past few days. Go and see Rowley's superb selections.

A TRAIN going west on the Pa. R. R., on Monday last, ran over and killed a man near Greensburg, but the particulars of the accident or the name of the unfortunate man we have not yet learned.

Literary Notices.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—The proprietors of "Hearth and Home," the most perfect, neat and readable literary and agricultural journal published in America, propose to send their paper free for the balance of the present year to those who will subscribe for the year 1870, whether they come as single subscribers at $4 per year, or as members of clubs at the following exceeding low rates: For a club of three subscribers, invariably in advance, $9; for five subscribers, $12; for all over five subscribers the same rates will be charged. No person should deprive himself of the entertaining and high-toned literary treat served up each week in "Hearth and Home," now that the subscription price has been so greatly reduced. Pettengill, Bates & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

BALDOU'S MONTHLY.—This handsomely printed, tastefully illustrated, always entertaining and remarkably cheap magazine has already put in its appearance for November, far ahead of all competitors. We look forward to its coming each month with pleasant anticipations, for its varied contents always afford us a literary pabulum which we appreciate highly. Those of our friends who wish to enjoy a like pleasure should not fail to enclose $1 50 to Elliott, Thomes & Talbot, Boston, which will secure for them this model magazine for an entire year.

THE PROOF SHEET is a handsomely printed and ably conducted little pamphlet issued each month from the extensive type foundry of Messrs. Collins & McLeester, Philadelphia, and they certainly have no reason to be ashamed of its typography or the beautiful specimens of type of their own manufacture displayed in its pages. The talented Geo. H. Mundy, a poetic and prose writer of eminent ability, is its editor, and our young friend L. M. Meyer is his assistant. The subscription price of the "Proof Sheet" is only one dollar per year.

JOHNSTOWN DIRECTORY.—We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Mr. George T. Swank's "General and Business Directory of Johnstown and Suburbs," but as yet have only had time to admire its typographical excellence and general arrangement. It is certainly a credit to the mechanical skill and business enterprise of Mr. Swank, and at the low price of fifty cents per copy it should meet with an extensive sale. We may have more to say about it when time permits an examination of its contents.

TONSORIAL.—It is perhaps superfluous to recommend any man to whose business or occupation there is no competition; still we feel that our barber friend, Abram Blaine, who by industry, energy and exemplary conduct has won the respect of all classes, is not unworthy of a few words of encouragement. Mr. Blaine is an experienced barber, as all persons know who know him at all, and under his hands his customers are always sure to obtain a clean shave, a neat hair trimming, or an invigorating shampooing. His young assistant, too, is a careful and proficient "knight of the razor," and between the two there is no doubt of being attended to promptly and satisfactorily at all times.—Mr. Blaine deserves well of our citizens, and we hope to see him patronized even more liberally in the future than he has been in the past.

In pleasure's dream or sorrow's hour,
In crowded hall or lonely bower,
In meadows bright or valleys green,
Among the fat or with the lean,
Oatman's Flour is still in blast—
All other dealers he has passed—
While of groceries, prime and cheap,
He always sells a monstrous heap,
And selling lower than the rest,
His custom has become the best.

TWO THINGS.—To make home happy, comfortable and cheering during the coming winter, we think two of the most important adjuncts are a Speer's Anti-dust Heating stove and a Parham Sewing Machine, both of which articles can be bought, and bought cheap all the time, at Geo. Huntley's mammoth house-furnishing emporium, where goods without number are constantly kept for sale. The Parham machine took the first premium at the recent State Fair.

"THE melancholy days are come—
The saddest of the year—
Of wailing winds and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sear."

A fine stock of fall goods, of all styles and textures, have also come to the renowned cheap store of A. G. Fry, and have been opened out for the inspection and purchase of the public in general and the ladies in particular. The stock is worth seeing and the bargains worth securing.

THE election is over, and in triumph now floats
The banner of him who receives the most votes;
The country is safe and liberty lives,
And still for less money no dealer gives
More goods of all kinds, prices and grades,
From the brightest of colors to the darkest of shades,
Than can be had at all times, in endless array,
At Shoemaker's cheap store, just over the way.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Several persons of medium qualifications are wanted to go to L. Cohen & Bro., Johnstown, No. 214 Main street, and buy a new suit of clothes, a hat or cap, a trunk or umbrella. An overcoat would not come amiss either, as the approaching winter is to be the hardest freezing one ever known to the oldest inhabitant. They have just received a heavy stock of superior clothing, which they will sell cheap.

THREE THEATRES.—Every one who loves fun should go to the theatres, one of which is Leopold & Brother's Clothing Hall, known as Oak Hall, where there is a crowd in attendance every day, purchasing made-up winter clothing, or getting measures taken for a neat outfit, to be made to order. Leopold's old tape line is nearly worn out taking people's measures for made-up or made to order clothing. Call and get a good fit.

JAMES J. MURPHY wishes the public to bear in mind that he keeps made-up clothing, for men and boys, at No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, where he can furnish any customer with clothing, trunks, gloves, hats, undercloth ing, umbrellas, and gents' furnishing goods as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. The people can know the place by the sign of the "Star," (*) which points the way to great bargains.

MURPHY & CO., at No. 277, Houston House, Main street, Johnstown, have been enlarging their stock of dry goods, preparatory to the fall and winter trade. Their present stock embraces everything in the dry goods line, and those who visit their store will not go away disappointed. They keep a genuine assortment of dry goods, trimmings and notions, and take great pleasure in waiting on customers.

BIG THING.—Our merchant friend over the way, Vallie S. Barker, talks in loud type in our advertising columns this week, but he has certainly a "big thing" in the way of dry goods, dress goods, notions, etc., just opened, to talk about, as any one can see who will pay his cheap cash store a visit just now. A finer, larger or more varied stock has not been opened in our town this fall.

GEN. GEO. POTTS was re-elected Mayor of Altoona by only 27 maj. The Republicans elected City Treasurer and eight Councilmen.

THE HOME NEWS.—Leopold Mayer, dry goods merchant, 212 Main street, Johnstown, has just published No. 4 of "The Home News," and, in an edition of ten thousand, he tells people where he keeps cheap goods. It is a valuable circular, containing about two hundred definitions of textile fabrics. Mr. Mayer keeps under the Opera House, Main St., and will be glad to see customers from the north of the county. He has an immense stock of goods.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
my20-1y. Williamsburg, Kings Co., N.Y.

DIED.

KEAN.—In Atchison county, Kansas, on Friday, Sept. 17th, 1869, Col. JOHN KEAN, aged 68 years.

Mr. Kean was born at Jefferson, (now Wilmore,) in this county, where he continued to reside until some fifteen or eighteen years ago. On arriving at his majority he was elected colonel of a regiment of State militia, which position he held for a number of years. Subsequently he was appointed brigade inspector.

He was twice elected to represent Cambria county in the State legislature, in which body he served with fidelity to the people and credit to himself.

In 1857 he removed to Kansas, and an Atchison paper, in recording his death, says that his worth and integrity soon made him a conspicuous man in that county, and in 1861 he was chosen to represent the eighth district in the legislature.

Mr. Kean was a man of strong character. A farmer by occupation, he gloried in earning his living by honest toil. As a neighbor he was kind and charitable, and ever ready to assist those who needed assistance. In politics he was always a Democrat—firm in his convictions, positive in the advocacy of what he believed to be right, and faithful to the great principles of the fathers of our country.

BURGOON.—On Wednesday, October 4th, GEORGE BURGOON, Esq., aged about 65 years.

Mr. Burgoon was elected a Justice of the Peace for Washington township in the spring of 1860, and at the October election in the same year he was chosen one of the Commissioners of this county. He discharged the duties of both offices with strict integrity and with acknowledged fidelity to the interests of the people. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

NEW! NEW! NEW!

GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL GOODS
AND A
GREAT FALL IN PRICES.

EVERYTHING NEW!
EVERYTHING IN STYLE!
EVERYTHING CHEAP!

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF
POPLINS,
CASHMERE PLAIDS,
ALPACCA PLAIDS,
MERINOES,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES AND
PLAID FLANNELS,

ALL NEW AND PRETTY STYLES!!

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
STOCK OF
CLOTHING
Ever brought to Ebensburg!
Made up in Suits to sell at from
$8 TO $30 PER SUIT.

HATS, FALL AND WINTER CAPS AND BOOTS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
SHOES { FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN } SHOES

A FULL STOCK OF
Everything Wanted by Everybody,
and all offered for sale
Cheap for Cash or Country Produce,
—AT—
V. S. BARKER'S
Cheap CASH Store,
EBENSBURG, PA.

GO! AND SEE! AND PRICE!! AND BUY!!! GO!

ESTATE OF THOMAS NOBLE, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary to the estate of THOMAS NOBLE, late of Whitetownship, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper shape for settlement.

ELIZA NOBLE, Executrix,
JOHN GLASGOW, Executor.
White Twp., Sept. 23, 1869. 6t.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW COUNTY PRISON.—Sealed Proposals for erecting a NEW PRISON BUILDING for Cambria County, Pa., will be received at the Commissioner's Office, in Court House, Ebensburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1869.

The Plans, Elevations, Sections and Specifications can be seen and examined at the above office.

Bids will be received from practical Builders and Mechanics only.

Bids are invited for executing the whole of the work under one contract.

Separate bids will be received for the different branches of the work, such as Masonry, Brick Laying, Cast Iron Work, &c.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the bids.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, on Estimates certified to by the Architect, but 20 per cent. of each estimate will be retained until the final completion of the contract.

JOHN FERGUSON,
JOHN A. KENNEDY,
MAURICE McNAMARA,
} Com'rs.

Attest—THOS. J. GLASS, Clerk. [oct 14 4t

Pittsburgh Daily Post publish one week and send bill to this office.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cambria, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, of which Ignatius Adams, late of Washington township, died seized, to wit:

PURPART No. 6.—Being a tract of land situate in Washington township, in the county aforesaid, beginning at a post and running south 68 deg., east 164 perches to a red oak; thence south 17 degrees, east 228 perches to a beech; thence S. 68, W. 120 perches to a stone; thence S. 48, W. 91 perches to a small white oak; thence N. 189 W. 18 perches to a stone; thence N. 35 W. 36 perches to a post; thence N. 14¼ E. 368 perches to the beginning—containing 471 ACRES and 70 PERCHES. Terms, cash on confirmation of sale.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Trustee.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1869. 3t.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in Munster township, Cambria county, one mile from Munster and the same distance from Loretto, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on MONDAY, OCT 25TH, 1869, FIVE ACRES OF LAND and a good FRAME HOUSE, containing four rooms, in which he resides, together with a substantial Stable and other outbuildings. There is pure water and choice fruit on the premises. Also, will be sold, one good Milch Cow, two tons of Hay, 27 dozen Oats in the sheaf, Potatoes and Apples by the bushel, and a general variety of House Furniture.

TERMS.—On the real estate, one-half the purchase money must be paid in hand and the balance in two years, with interest. On the personal property terms will be made known at time of sale. GEORGE NULL,
Munster Twp., Oct. 11, 2t* Shoemaker.

THE
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
INCORPORATED FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF
BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES!
NO. 83, FOURTH AVENUE.

GUARANTEE RATES.

	FOR A YEAR OR LESS PERIOD.
Government and all other Coupon Securities, including Bank Bills,	$1 00 per $1,000.
Gold Coin or Bullion,	1 25 " 1,000
Silver Coin or Bullion,	2 00 " 1,000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustm't for bulk, on a basis of	1 00 " 100.

Deeds, Mortgages and

BARNUM'S BRICK PLAN.

As an illustration of Barnum's habit of making everything tell to his account, Barnum relates the following anecdote as an illustration:

"One morning a stout, hearty looking man came into my ticket office at the Museum, and begged some money. I asked him why he did not work and earn his living? He replied that he could get nothing to do and that he would be glad of any job at a dollar a day. I handed him a quarter of a dollar, told him to go and get his breakfast and return, and I would employ him at light labor at a dollar and a half a day. When he returned I gave him five common bricks.

"'Now,' said I, 'go and lay a brick on the sidewalk at the corner of Broadway and Ann streets; another close by the Museum; a third diagonally across the way at the corner of Broadway and Vesey street, by the Astor House; put down the fourth on the sidewalk in front of St. Paul's church, opposite; then with the fifth brick in hand, take up a rapid march from one point to the other, making the circuit, exchanging your brick at every point, and saying nothing to any one.

"'What is the object of this?' inquired the man.

"'No matter,' I replied; 'all you need to know is it brings you fifteen cents wages per hour. It is a bit of my fun, and to assist me properly you must seem to be as deaf as a post; pay no attention to any one, but attend faithfully to the work, and at the end of every hour by St. Paul's clock show this ticket at the Museum door, enter, walking solemnly through every hall in the building; pass out and resume your work.'

"With the remark that it was 'all one to him, so long as he could earn his living,' the man placed his brick and begun his round. Half an hour afterwards at least five hundred people were watching his mysterious movements. He had assumed a military step and bearing, and looking as sober as a judge he made no response whatever to the constant inquiries as to the object of his singular conduct. At the end of the first hour the sidewalks in the vicinity were packed with people all anxious to solve the mystery. The man, as directed, then went into the Museum, devoting fifteen minutes to a solemn survey of the halls, and afterwards returning to his round. This was repeated every hour until sundown, and whenever the man went into the Museum a dozen or more persons would buy tickets and follow him, hoping to gratify their curiosity in regard to the purpose of his movements. This was continued for several days—the curious people who followed the man into the Museum considerably more than paying his wages—till finally the policeman, to whom I had imparted my object, complained that the obstruction of the sidewalk by crowds had become so serious that I must call in my 'brick man.' This trivial incident excited considerable talk and amusement; it advertised me, and it materially advanced my purpose of making a lively corner near the Museum."

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.—We take the following from "Appleton's Journal."

"In the Land Department at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, there is preserved the original of a letter, of which a copy is subjoined written nearly two hundred years ago, and by none other than the celebrated William Penn. It appears to be the credentials of an agent of the Society of Free Traders, an organized body of merchants which once existed in London, whose objects were to trade with Canada, at that period a province of France, and a comparatively unknown country. The 'Emperor of Canada' was supposed to be a powerful Indian chief:

'TO THE EMPEROR OF CANADA.

'The Great God that made thee and me and all the world incline our hearts to love and peace and justice that we may live friendly together as becomes the workmanship of the Great God. The King of England who is a Great Prince hath for divers Reasons granted to me a large Country in America which however I am willing to Injoy upon friendly terms with thee And this I will say that the people who comes with me are a just plain and honest people that neither make war upon others nor fear war from others because they will be just I have set up a Society of Traders in my Province to traffic with thee and thy people for your commodities that you may be furnished with that which is good at reasonable rates And that Society hath their President to treat with thee about a future Trade and have joined with me to send this messenger to thee with certain presents from us to testify our willingness to have a fair Correspondence with thee And what this Agent shall do in our names we will agree unto I hope thou will Kindly Receive him and comply with his desires on our behalf both with respect to Land and Trade The Great God be with thee Amen

'WM. PENN
'PHILIP THEODORE LEHNMAN } Secre's

'London the 21st of the fourth month called June 1682.'

"This most interesting and curious letter is written on a sheet of parchment nearly three feet square. The letters are about an inch long and slightly inclined to the right, and all very bold as well as of symmetrical form. The first letters of the first and second lines are large and highly ornamented in a style which is yet kept up by some of our book publishers, who introduce ornamental initial letters to chapters and poems in their publications. The signature of Penn, then in his thirty-eighth year, is nearly an inch long, with the same inclination to the right, but the letters are not quite so bold or gracefully formed as those in the body of this curious instrument, written probably by the secretary Lehnman."

SOBER MEDITATION BY MARK TWAIN.—In Mark Twain's new volume of reminiscences of foreign travels, "The Innocents Abroad," he for once abandons his persistent habit of making fun of everything, and thus discourses of the Egyptian Sphynix:

After years of waiting, it was before me at last. The great face was so sad, so earnest, so longing, so patient. There was a dignity not of earth in its mien, and in its countenance a benignity such as never anything human wore. It was stone but it seemed sentient. If ever image of stone thought, it was thinking. It was looking toward the verge of the landscape, yet looking at nothing—nothing but distance and vacancy. It was looking over and beyond everything of the present, and far into the past. It was gazing out over the ocean of time—over lines of century waves which further and further receding, closer nearer and nearer together, and blended at last into one unbroken tide, away toward the horizon of remote antiquity.

It was thinking of the wars of departed ages; of the empires it had seen created and destroyed; of the nations whose birth it had witnessed, whose progress it had watched, whose annihilation it had noted; of the joy and sorrow, the life and death, the grandeur and decay of five thousand slow-revolving years. It was the type of an attribute of man—of a faculty of his heart and brain.—It was Memory—Retrospection—wrought into visible, tangible form. All who know what pathos is in memories of days that are accomplished and facts that have vanished—albeit only a trifling score of years gone by—will have some appreciation of the pathos that dwells in these grave eyes that look so steadfastly back upon the things that were and forms that moved in a vague area which even poetry and romance scarce knew of—and passed one by one away, and left the stony dreamer solitary in the midst of a strange, new age and uncomprehended scenes.

The Sphynx is grand in its loneliness; it is imposing in its magnitude; it is impressive in the mystery that hangs over its story. And there is that in the overshadowy majesty of this eternal figure of stone, with its accusing memory of the deeds of all ages, which reveals to one something of what he shall feel when he shall stand at last in the awful presence of God.

SAVED BY AN INSULT.—Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding constructed for the purpose, some eighty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work that he became fully absorbed, and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved backward slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the end of the plank on which he stood. At the critical moment his companion turned suddenly, and, almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; in another instant the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath; if he spoke to him it was certain death—if he held his peace death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, spattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations; but startled at his ghastly face, he listened to the recital of his danger, looked over the dread space below, and, with tears of gratitude, blessed the hand that saved him.

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
NO. 136 VIRGINIA STREET,
Between Julia and Caroline, - ALTOONA.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

PETER SCHLEGEL, ... J. M. MONTGOMERY.
MONTGOMERY & SCHLEGEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND RECEIVERS OF
FLOUR AND PRODUCE,
STAR FRONT,
337 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCE SOLICITED

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES:—Hart, Caughey & Co., Bankers, Arbuckles & Co., Wholesale Grocers, C. H. Love & Bro., Dry Goods Merchants, W. D. Cooper & Brother, Wholesale Grocers, Reymer Brothers, Confectioners.
☞ Circulars with Brands and Prices sent to dealers. [May 13, 1869.-6m 7.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him, but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS.
Ebensburg, Jan. 14, 1869.-tf.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!
JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,
and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $8

WANAMAKER AND BROWN
Clothing
6th & Market Sts
OAK HALL
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Samples sent by mail when written for.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD
IS FINISHED!
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
UNION AND CENTRAL
PACIFIC RAILROADS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
No. 40 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MERCANTILE FIRM!
IN EBENSBURG!
EDWARD ROBERTS hereby gives notice to his old friends and customers that, on the first day of July, inst., he admitted his son, GEORGE H. ROBERTS, into full partnership with him in the mercantile business in Ebensburg, and that hereafter the firm name will be EDWARD ROBERTS & SON.
Our stock will embrace everything in the Fancy and Staple Dry Goods line, Groceries of all kinds, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, of the latest styles and of all qualities, a full line of Hardware, Queensware, &c., and in fact every article to be found in a well regulated country store.
☞ Having enjoyed a successful and pleasant experience of more than twenty years in the business at this place, and having completed a spacious edifice on High street and increased my facilities for supplying my friends at all times and at the lowest prices with the best articles in the market, I confidently appeal to those who have so generously given me their confidence and support in the past to continue the same measure of patronage towards the new firm. EDWARD ROBERTS.
Ebensburg, July 15, 1869. tf.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Men's and Boys' Wear.
The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE
—AT—
BUCK'S MILLS, Alleghany Township.
The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general that he has just opened at Buck's Mills a large and superb stock of seasonable merchandise, consisting of all kinds of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, and all other articles usually kept in a country store.
☞ Having paid cash for my goods I am determined to dispose of them either for cash, lumber or country produce at as low prices as like goods can be bought from any dealer in the county. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. J. BUCK.
Buck's Mills, April 22, 1869.-tf.

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, Pa., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(*Conducted on the European Plan,*)
405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.
This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,
No. 429 Liberty Street.
OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG.
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.
The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

1869, A NEW THING, 1869.
A BIG THING.
And a GOOD THING in EBENSBURG.
ROYALTY SUPERCEDED!
The "House of Tudor" Surrendered
TO THE SMALL FRY!
NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
New Inducements!
{High Street!} {Low Prices!}
A. G. FRY
Has taken possession of the rooms on High Street, (three doors from Centre Street,) recently occupied by R. H. Tudor, into which he has just introduced a mammoth assortment of
DRY & DRESS GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,
consisting of everything and much more than any dealer in this "neck of timber" has ever pretended to keep, and every article of which will be
SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CSH!
OR IN EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
NO DEALER KEEPS BETTER GOODS!
NO DEALER KEEPS MORE GOODS!
NO DEALER SELLS CHEAPER!
NO DEALER SELLS MORE!
TRY FRY! TRY FRY!! TRY FRY!!!
Buy from Fry! Buy from Fry!!
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
the finest Dress Goods at the fairest prices.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Muslins, Checks, Ginghams, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims, Drills, Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Delaines, Lawns, Prints, &c., &c., and wish to get the full worth of your money.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Boots and Shoes for Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear, unexcelled in quality and nowhere undersold in prices.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., of the handsomest styles at the lowest figures.
TRY FRY IF YOU WNT TO BUY
Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Fish, Salt, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Soaps, Candles, Spices, or anything else in that line.
TRY FRY IF YOU W NT TO BUY
anything and everything worth buying, and be sure that at all times you will be supplied at the LOWEST CASH RATES.
Oh my! my eye! it is no lie
That at the Dry Goods Store and Grocery
Just opened by A. G. Fry,
On the street called High,
More for your money you can buy
Than from any one else, far or nigh.
[illegible] and as
THE
from
who
pla
yo
of
[illegible] in which this has been done with the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to
BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!
Henry C Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.
Adam Deitrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 160 pounds of surplus honey.
James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.
Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $21, and the right cost him only $5.
Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36 pounds of surplus honey at one time
☞ Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.
Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address
PETER CAMPBELL,
Nov. 5, 1866.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. PATTON,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,
such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,
Cane Seat Chairs,
ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE
SPRING SEAT CHAIRS
Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.
CABINET FURNITURE
of every description and of latest
STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE
Tastes of all.
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

A. D. CRISTE,
WITH
LITTLE & BAIRD,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
112 & 114 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELEVEN YEARS
Of experience with a constantly increasing demand for Roback's Medicines is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and places them the very first in rank for curing the diseases for which they are recommended. Sold by all Druggists.

COSTIVENESS,
Or Constipation of the Bowels, should always receive prompt attention, as it pre disposes the system to disease. The timely use of such a valuable cathartic remedy as Roback's Blood Pills has saved much sickness, disease and death, and many persons to day are indebted to these pills alone for their existence, as the certificates in our possession will attest.

DROPSY,
And Dropsical Swellings, are always relieved, and often permanently cured, by the alterative effect which the timely use of Roback's Blood Purifier, when taken in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills, is sure to produce.

DINNER PILLS.
All persons of bilious habits, after eating or drinking too freely, will find great relief in the use of Dr. Roback's Blood Pills. They aid digestion by stimulating the stomach, thus avoiding the pain, nausea, sour eructions, etc., which follow from eating too heartily.

ERYSIPELAS
Often arises from the morbid condition of the entire system, and no better remedies can be found than Dr. Roback's Blood Pills and Blood Purifier.

CONVALESCENTS,
Or persons recovering from Fevers or any of the malignant forms of disease, will find Roback's Stomach Bitters invaluable as a tonic and stimulant for removing all the prostrating effects which follow disease. It supplies the great want so long felt for a safe and reliable tonic and appetizer.

LIVER PILLS
Are Pills that have a direct and powerful action on the liver, and relieve any inactivity or congested state of that all important organ upon which depends the whole process of digestion. The importance, then, of procuring a Pill that shall have such direct action without the ill effects of mercury, is manifest to every one. Such Pills are Roback's Blood Pills. They are warranted purely vegetable, and can with certainty be relied upon, and are safe at all times

MELANCHOLY
Is one of the many diseases of the nervous system arising from a low state of the constitutional health or severe prostration after long continued sickness, and requires invigorating remedies like Roback's Stomach Bitters to restore the nerves to their natural vitality.
☞ For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Sole Agents, Ebensburg, Pa. (July 22.)

REVERE THE MEMORY OF
FRIENDS DEPARTED!
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.
The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the
Loretto Marble Works,
all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.
JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE
THE SUBSTANCE FADES!
SPENCE'S NEW
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
Is now in perfect order for executing Pictures in every style of the art. Photographs of life like accuracy, ranging from the smallest card picture to the largest size for framing, taken in any weather, and warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to children's pictures. Frames of all kinds for sale cheap. Frames of any kind not on hand will be ordered when desired. Instructions in the art on liberal terms.
☞ Gallery on Julian street, 3 doors north of Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE.
Ebensburg, Oct. 8, 1868. Photographer

A GOOD THING!
Important to Housekeepers, Hotels, Banks, Offices, &c.
THE PATENT WIRE
ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
Give ventilation and light,
Screen from view and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOS AND OTHER INSECTS.
The Adjustable Window Screen Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
623 Market Street, Philad'a.
For sale by Dealers in House Furnishing Goods.
June 24, 1869 3m.

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.
GAY & WELSH,
Successors to Gay & Painter,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
362 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH

A. C. DIBERT,
WITH
BOKER & BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CITY AND EASTERN MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 432 MARKET STREET,
Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILAD'A.*

WHOLESALE
JANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St.
PHILADA.
GROCERS

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in
1825.
THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,
And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.
All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts, The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY,
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.
Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.
These Remedies are the best
Blood Purifiers
ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I should not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.* Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7 50.
The tonic is put up in quart bottles.
Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
☞ For Sale by R. J. LLOYD, Druggist Ebensburg, Pa. [oct.22-1y.

ALTOONA NOT YET IN RUINS
WOLFF'S MAMMOTH
CLOTHING BAZAAR
STILL RIGHT SIDE UP!
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
IN IMMENSE PROFUSION!
ALL WANTS SUPPLIED!
ALL TASTES SUITED!
ALL BUYERS PLEASED!
SUITS FOR OLD PEOPLE!
SUITS FOR MIDDLE AGED!
SUITS FOR YOUNG AMERICA!
CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
TO FIT EVERY MAN AND BOY!
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS
OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES.
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags
Umbrellas &c., &c.
STOCK THE LARGEST!
GOODS THE VERY BEST!
STYLES THE NEATEST!
PRICES THE LOWEST!
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
of any goods or style desired.
{CALL AND SEE!} {CALL AND SEE!}
{CAN SUIT YOU in GOODS & PRICES}
STORE on ANNIE STREET, door north of the Post Office.
Don't mistake the place and there will be no mistake about you getting good bargains.
GODFREY WOLFF.
Altoona, April 28, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS
Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869. 1y.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, ... JAS. H. ZAHM.
ZAHM & SON,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Country Store.
WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
STORE ON MAIN STREET,
Next Door to the Post Office,
June 16, 1869. EBENSBURG.

LAWSON & BAKER,
FRANKLIN STREET,
In the Old POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Johnstown, Pa.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WESTERN PRODUCE,
LAWSON & BAKER keep constantly on hand a large stock of
SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES,
COFFEES, FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES,
DRIED and GREEN FRUITS, TOBACCO,
CIGARS, &c., &c.
Orders solicited from retail dealers and satisfaction in goods and prices guaranteed.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPEE'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST.,
HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Mr. Moses has been for eight years with Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and finding it generally that he has commenced business on his own account, in Mr. Hoppes's building, on Clinton street, where he is prepared to make up in the latest styles of goods adapted to the fall and winter trade, and he is prepared to make up in the best manner and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage, and maintain that same reputation which he has heretofore attended his efforts to produce good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE!
The undersigned offers for sale a LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg Borough, fronting 66 feet on Railroad street and extending back 132 feet to lot of Thomas Lloyd, adjoining lot of Robert Evans on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE with a PLANK KITCHEN attached, and a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE. The property will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or on easy terms.
For further particulars apply to
V. S. RAE.
Ebensburg, June 9, 1869. tf.

BARNUM'S BRICK MAN.

As an illustration of Barnum's habit of making everything tell to his account, Barnum relates the following anecdote as an illustration :

"One morning a stout, hearty looking man came into my ticket office at the Museum, and begged some money. I asked him why he did not work and earn his living? He replied that he could get nothing to do and that he would be glad of any job at a dollar a day. I handed him a quarter of a dollar, told him to go and get his breakfast and return, and I would employ him at light labor at a dollar and a half a day. When he returned I gave him five common bricks.

"'Now,' said I, 'go and lay a brick on the sidewalk at the corner of Broadway and Ann streets; another close by the Museum; a third diagonally across the way at the corner of Broadway and Vesey street, by the Vstor House; put down the fourth on the sidewalk in front of St. Paul's church, opposite; then with the fifth brick in hand, take up a rapid march from one point to the other, making the circuit, exchanging your brick at every point, and saying nothing to any one.

"'What is the object of this?' inquired the man.

"'No matter,' I replied; 'all you need to know is it brings you fifteen cents wages per hour. It is a bit of my fun, and to assist me properly you must seem to be as deaf as a post; pay no attention to any one, but attend faithfully to the work, and at the end of every hour by St. Paul's clock show this ticket at the Museum door, enter, walking solemnly through every hall in the building; pass out and resume your work.'

"With the remark that it was 'all one to him, so long as he could earn his living,' the man placed his brick and begun his round. Half an hour afterwards at least five hundred people were watching his mysterious movements. He had assumed a military step and bearing, and looking as sober as a judge he made no response whatever to the constant inquiries as to the object of his singular conduct. At the end of the first hour the sidewalks in the vicinity were packed with people all anxious to solve the mystery. The man, as directed, then went into the Museum, devoting fifteen minutes to a solemn survey of the halls, and afterwards returning to his round. This was repeated every hour until sundown, and whenever the man went into the Museum a dozen or more persons would buy tickets and follow him, hoping to gratify their curiosity in regard to the purpose of his movements. This was continued for several days—the curious people who followed the man into the Museum considerably more than paying his wages—till finally the policeman, to whom I had imparted my object, complained that the obstruction of the sidewalk by crowds had become so serious that I must call in my 'brick man.' This trivial incident excited considerable talk and amusement; it advertised me, and it materially advanced my purpose of making a lively corner near the Museum."

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.—We take the following from "Appleton's Journal."

"In the Land Department at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, there is preserved the original of a letter, of which a copy is subjoined written nearly two hundred years ago, and by none other than the celebrated William Penn. It appears to be the credentials of an agent of the Society of Free Traders, an organized body of merchants which once existed in London, whose objects were to trade with Canada, at that period a province of France, and a comparatively unknown country. The 'Emperor of Canada' was supposed to be a powerful Indian chief:

'TO THE EMPEROR OF CANADA.

'The Great God that made thee and me and all the world incline our hearts to love and peace and justice that we may live friendly together as becomes the workmanship of the Great God. The King of England who is a Great Prince hath for divers Reasons granted to me a large Country in America which however I am willing to Injoy upon friendly terms with thee And this I will say that the people who comes with me are a just plain and honest people that neither make war upon others nor fear war from others because they will be just I have set up a Society of Traders in my Province to traffic with thee and thy people for your commodities that you may be furnished with that which is good at reasonable rates And that Society hath their President to treat with thee about a future Trade and have joined with me to send this messenger to thee with certain presents from us to testify our willingness to have a fair Correspondence with thee And what this Agent shall do in our names we will agree unto I hope thou will Kindly Receive him and comply with his desires on our behalf both with respect to Land and Trade The Great God be with thee Amen

'WM. PENN
'PHILIP THEODORE LEHNMAN } Secre's

'London the 21st of the fourth month called June 1682.'

"This most interesting and curious letter is written on a sheet of parchment nearly three feet square. The letters are about an inch long and slightly inclined to the right, and all very bold as well as of symmetrical form. The first letters of the first and second lines are large and highly ornamented in a style which is yet kept up by some of our book publishers, who introduce ornamental initial letters to chapters and poems in their publications. The signature of Penn, then in his thirty-eighth year, is nearly an inch long, with the same inclination to the right, but the letters are not quite so bold or gracefully formed as those in the body of this curious instrument, written probably by the secretary Lehnman."

SOBER MEDITATION BY MARK TWAIN.—In Mark Twain's new volume of reminiscences of foreign travels, "The Innocents Abroad," he for once abandons his persistent habit of making fun of everything, and thus discourses of the Egyptian Sphynix :

After years of waiting, it was before me at last. The great face was so sad, so earnest, so longing, so patient. There was a dignity not of earth in its mien, and in its countenance a benignity such as never anything human wore. It was stone but it seemed sentient. If ever image of stone thought, it was thinking. It was looking toward the verge of the landscape, yet looking at nothing—nothing but distance and vacancy. It was looking over and beyond everything of the present, and far into the past. It was gazing out over the ocean of time—over lines of century waves which further and further receding, closer nearer and nearer together, and blended at last into one unbroken tide, away toward the horizon of remote antiquity.

It was thinking of the wars of departed ages; of the empires it had seen created and destroyed; of the nations whose birth it had witnessed, whose progress it had watched, whose annihilation it had noted; of the joy and sorrow, the life and death, the grandeur and decay of five thousand slow-revolving years. It was the type of an attribute of man—of a faculty of his heart and brain.—It was Memory—Retrospection—wrought into visible, tangible form. All who know what pathos is in memories of days that are accomplished and facts that have vanished—albeit only a trifling score of years gone by—will have some appreciation of the pathos that dwells in these grave eyes that look so steadfastly back upon the things that were and forms that moved in a vague area which even poetry and romance scarce knew of—and passed one by one away, and left the stony dreamer solitary in the midst of a strange, new age and uncomprehended scenes.

The Sphynx is grand in its loneliness; it is imposing in its magnitude; it is impressive in the mystery that hangs over its story. And there is that in the overshadowy majesty of this eternal figure of stone, with its accusing memory of the deeds of all ages, which reveals to one something of what he shall feel when he shall stand at last in the awful presence of God.

SAVED BY AN INSULT.—Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding constructed for the purpose, some eighty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work that he became fully absorbed, and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved backward slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the end of the plank on which he stood. At the critical moment his companion turned suddenly, and, almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; in another instant the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath; if he spoke to him it was certain death—if he held his peace death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, spattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations; but startled at his ghastly face, he listened to the recital of his danger, looked over the dread space below, and, with tears of gratitude, blessed the hand that saved him.

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
NO. 136 VIRGINIA STREET,
Between Julia and Caroline, - ALTOONA.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

PETER SCHLEGEL, ... J. M. MONTGOMERY.
MONTGOMERY & SCHLEGEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND RECEIVERS OF
FLOUR AND PRODUCE,
STAR FRONT,
337 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCE SOLICITED
PITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—Hart, Caughey & Co., Bankers, Arbuckles & Co., Wholesale Grocers, C. H. Love & Bro., Dry Goods Merchants, W. D. Cooper & Brother, Wholesale Grocers, Reymer Brothers, Confectioners.
☞ Circulars with Brands and Prices sent to dealers. [May 13, 1869.-6m.7.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him, but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS.
Ebensburg, Jan. 14, 1869.-tf.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!
JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,
and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $8*

WANAMAKER AND BROWN
Clothing
6th & Market Sts
OAK HALL
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Samples sent by mail when written for.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD
IS FINISHED!
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
UNION AND CENTRAL
PACIFIC RAILROADS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
No. 40 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MERCANTILE FIRM!
IN EBENSBURG!
EDWARD ROBERTS hereby gives notice to his old friends and customers that, on the first day of July, inst., he admitted his son, GEORGE H. ROBERTS, into full partnership with him in the mercantile business in Ebensburg, and that hereafter the firm name will be EDWARD ROBERTS & SON.
Our stock will embrace everything in the Fancy and Staple Dry Goods line, Groceries of all kinds, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, of the latest styles and of all qualities, a full line of Hardware, Queensware, &c., and in fact every article to be found in a well regulated country store.
☞ Having enjoyed a successful and pleasant experience of more than twenty years in the business at this place, and having completed a spacious edifice on High street and increased my facilities for supplying my friends at all times and at the lowest prices with the best articles in the market, I confidently appeal to those who have so generously given me their confidence and support in the past to continue the same measure of patronage towards the new firm. EDWARD ROBERTS.
Ebensburg, July 15, 1869. tf.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Men's and Boys' Wear.
The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE
—AT—
BUCK'S MILLS, Alleghany Township.
The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general that he has just opened at Buck's Mills a large and superb stock of seasonable merchandise, consisting of all kinds of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, and all other articles usually kept in a country store.
☞ Having paid cash for my goods I am determined to dispose of them either for cash, lumber or country produce at as low prices as like goods can be bought from any dealer in the county. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. J. BUCK.
Buck's Mills, April 22, 1869.-tf.

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(*Conducted on the European Plan,*)
405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.
This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,
No. 429 Liberty Street.
OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG.
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.
The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

1869, A NEW THING, 1869,
A BIG THING,
And a GOOD THING in EBENSBURG.
ROYALTY SUPERCEDED!
The "House of Tudor" Surrendered
TO THE SMALL FRY!
NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
New Inducements!
{High Street!} {Low Prices!}
A. G. FRY
Has taken possession of the rooms on High Street, (three doors from Centre Street,) recently occupied by R. H. Tudor, into which he has just introduced a mammoth assortment of
DRY & DRESS GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,
consisting of everything and much more than any dealer in this "neck of timber" has ever pretended to keep, and every article of which will be
SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CSH!
OR IN EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
NO DEALER KEEPS BETTER GOODS!
NO DEALER KEEPS MORE GOODS!
NO DEALER SELLS CHEAPER!
NO DEALER SELLS MORE!
TRY FRY! TRY FRY!! TRY FRY!!!
Buy from Fry! Buy from Fry!!
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
the finest Dress Goods at the fairest prices.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Muslins, Checks, Ginghams, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims, Drills, Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Delaines, Lawns, Prints, &c., &c., and wish to get the full worth of your money.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Boots and Shoes for Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear, unexcelled in quality and nowhere undersold in prices.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., of the handsomest styles at the lowest figures.
TRY FRY IF YOU WNT TO BUY
Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Fish, Salt, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Soaps, Candles, Spices, or anything else in that line.
TRY FRY IF YOU W NT TO BUY
anything and everything worth buying, and be sure that at all times you will be supplied at the LOWEST CASH RATES.
Oh my! my eye! it is no lie
That at the Dry Goods Store and Grocery
Just opened by A. G. Fry,
On the street called High,
More for your money you can buy
Than from any one else, far or nigh.
I design to keep a full line of DRESS GOODS of the most desirable styles and textures, and as I am determined to sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, I respectfully solicit a call from all the ladies, and especially from those who have been in the habit of visiting other places to make their purchases. Whatever you want to buy, be sure first to try the store of A. G. FRY.
Ebensburg, May 27, 1869.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S
PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!
PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER YET introduced in this County or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to
BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!
Henry C Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.
Adam Deitrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 160 pounds of surplus honey.
James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.
Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $21, and the right cost him only $5.
Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36 pounds of surplus honey at one time.
☞ Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.
Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address
PETER CAMPBELL,
Nov. 5, 1886.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. PATTON,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,
such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,
Cane Seat Chairs,
ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE
SPRING SEAT CHAIRS
Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.
CABINET FURNITURE
of every description and of latest
STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE
Tastes of all.
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

A. D. CRISTE,
WITH
LITTLE & BAIRD,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
112 & 114 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELEVEN YEARS
Of experience with a constantly increasing demand for Roback's Medicines is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and places them the very first in rank for curing the diseases for which they are recommended. Sold by all Druggists.

COSTIVENESS,
Or Constipation of the Bowels, should always receive prompt attention, as it pre disposes the system to disease. The timely use of such a valuable cathartic remedy as Roback's Blood Pills has saved much sickness, disease and death, and many persons to-day are indebted to these pills alone for their existence, as the certificates in our possession will attest.

DROPSY,
And Dropsical Swellings, are always relieved, and often permanently cured, by the alterative effect which the timely use of Roback's Blood Purifier, when taken in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills, is sure to produce.

DINNER PILLS.
All persons of bilious habits, after eating or drinking too freely, will find great relief in the use of Dr. Roback's Blood Pills. They aid digestion by stimulating the stomach, thus avoiding the pain, nausea, sour eructions, etc., which follow from eating too heartily.

ERYSIPELAS
Often arises from the morbid condition of the entire system, and no better remedies can be found than Dr. Roback's Blood Pills and Blood Purifier.

CONVALESCENTS,
Or persons recovering from Fevers or any of the malignant forms of disease, will find Roback's Stomach Bitters invaluable as a tonic and stimulant for removing all the prostrating effects which follow disease. It supplies the great want so long felt for a safe and reliable tonic and appetizer.

LIVER PILLS
Are Pills that have a direct and powerful action on the liver, and relieve any inactivity or congested state of that all important organ upon which depends the whole process of digestion. The importance, then, of procuring a Pill that shall have such direct action without the ill effects of mercury, is manifest to every one. Such Pills are Roback's Blood Pills. They are warranted purely vegetable, and can with certainty be relied upon, and are safe at all times

MELANCHOLY
Is one of the many diseases of the nervous system arising from a low state of the constitutional health or severe prostration after long continued sickness, and requires invigorating remedies like Roback's Stomach Bitters to restore the nerves to their natural vitality.
☞ For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Sole Agents, Ebensburg, Pa. (July 22)

REVERE THE MEMORY OF
FRIENDS DEPARTED!
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.
The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the
Loretto Marble Works,
all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.
JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE
THE SUBSTANCE FADES!
SPENCE'S NEW
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
Is now in perfect order for executing Pictures in every style of the art. Photographs of life like accuracy, ranging from the smallest card picture to the largest size for framing, taken in any weather, and warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to children's pictures. Frames of all kinds for sale cheap. Frames of any kind not on hand will be ordered when desired. Instructions in the art on liberal terms.
☞ Gallery on Julian street, 3 doors north of Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE,
Ebensburg, Oct. 8, 1868. Photographer

A GOOD THING!
Important to Housekeepers, Hotels, Banks, Offices, &c.
THE PATENT WIRE
ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
Give ventilation and light,
Screen from view and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOS AND OTHER INSECTS.
The Adjustable Window Screen Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
623 Market Street, Philad'a.
For sale by Dealers in House Furnishing Goods.
June 24, 1869 8m.

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.
GAY & WELSH,
Successors to Gay & Painter,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
362 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH

A. C. DIBERT,
WITH
BOKER & BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CITY AND EASTERN MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 432 MARKET STREET,
Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILAD'A.*

WHOLESALE
CANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St.
PHILADA.
GROCERS

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in
1825.
THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,
And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.
All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE *Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others were decoctions of rum in some form. The* TONIC *is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.*

DEBILITY.
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.
Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.
These Remedies are the best
Blood Purifiers
ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.
I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.* Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7 50.
The tonic is put up in quart bottles.
Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
☞ For Sale by R. J. LLOYD, Druggist Ebensburg, Pa. [oct.22-1y

ALTOONA NOT YET IN RUIN
WOLFF'S MAMMOTH
CLOTHING BAZAAR,
STILL RIGHT SIDE UP!
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
IN IMMENSE PROFUSION!
ALL WANTS SUPPLIED!
ALL TASTES SUITED!
ALL BUYERS PLEASED!
SUITS FOR OLD PEOPLE!
SUITS FOR MIDDLE AGED!
SUITS FOR YOUNG AMERICA!
CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
TO FIT EVERY MAN AND BOY
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS
OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES.
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags
Umbrellas &c., &c.
STOCK THE LARGEST!
GOODS THE VERY BEST!
STYLES THE NEATEST!
PRICES THE LOWEST!
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
of any goods or style desired.
{CALL AND SEE!} {CALL AND SEE!}
{CAN SUIT YOU IN GOODS & PRICES}
STORE ON ANNIE STREET,
door north of the Post Office.
Don't mistake the place and there will be no mistake about you getting good bargains.
GODFREY WOLFF.
Altoona, April 28, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS
Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869. 1y.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, ... JAS. D. ZAHM
ZAHM & SON,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Country Store.
WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
STORE ON MAIN STREET,
Next Door to the Post Office.
June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

LAWSON & BAKER
FRANKLIN STREET,
In the Old POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Johnstown, Pa,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WESTERN PRODUCE,
LAWSON & BAKER keep constantly on hand a large stock of SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, COFFEES, FLOUR, BACON, PORK, DRIED and GREEN FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.
Orders solicited from retail dealers and satisfaction in goods and prices guaranteed.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN.
HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and Vienna CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods.
Mr. Moses has been for eight years in Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supes's building, on Clinton street, with a full line of goods adapted to the fall and winter trade, and he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, having close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in turning out good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE!
The undersigned offers for sale a LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg Borough, fronting 66 feet on Hillside street and extending back 132 feet to lot of Robert Evans, Lloyd, adjoining lot of Robert Evans on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE with a PLANK KITCHEN attached, and a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE. The property will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or on easy terms.
For further particulars apply to
W. S. RAY.
Ebensburg, June 3, 1869.-tf.